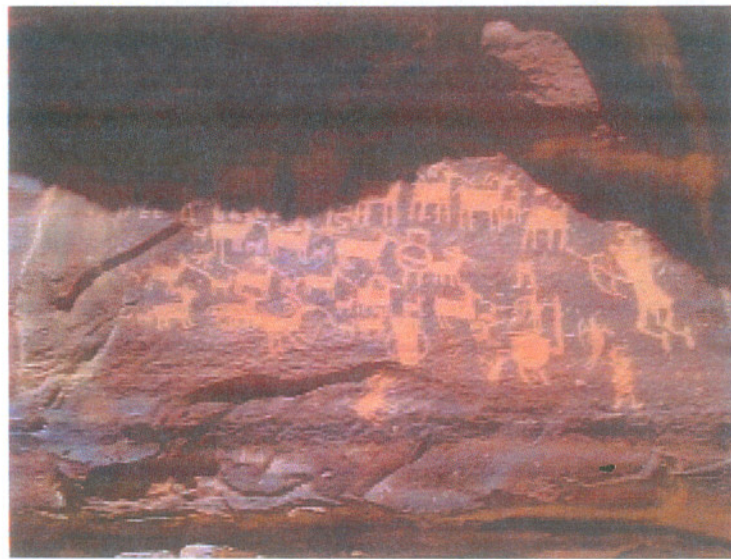


Nine Mile Canyon ***Interpretive Plan***



Developed by

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For the
College of Eastern Utah
Prehistoric Museum

July 31, 2000





Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Plan

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Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Plan

Introduction



Nine Mile Canyon is a place that hits you in the face with its history, stories and importance as soon as you enter the main heritage areas. The Canyon engulfs you, swallows you up, with images from thousands of years in the past watching your every move. You can feel it in your bones - the heat, wind, and sun surrounding you as you struggle to understand the messages from past visitors left in stone long ago pleading to be understood – but knowing they never will.

The goal of the interpretive plan for Nine Mile Canyon is to help visitors to this unique and special place feel a sense of the thousands of years of history that they have had the privilege to observe and momentarily be a part of. Interpretation will also help visitors understand the importance of preservation and stewardship of the canyon resources – a library of rock images, historic ranch sites, and modern day land use - a library of stories of real people in real places over countless generations and cultural successions.

In the interpretation of Nine Mile Canyon we don't particularly want visitors to remember dates or details, but to mainly remember their Nine Mile Canyon "experience". We want visitors to leave the canyon with a feeling that they have seen and experienced something truly wonderful that must be preserved for the enjoyment and education of future generations, and leave with a hunger to learn more about the canyon's many stories.

Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Objectives

Interpretive objectives are the foundation from which all detailed site interpretive planning is based. The following objectives were generated from a focus workshop composed of Nine Mile Canyon stakeholders and managers.

Upon completion of their visit into Nine Mile Canyon, the majority of visitors will:

- Feel that NMC needs to be taken care of for future generations.
- Understand that NMC has a long history of unique occupation and use.
- Understand that archaeological resources and sites are remnants of real people – their lives, hopes and beliefs.
- Appreciate the culture of all people who lived in the canyon (prehistoric and historic, and modern times).
- Understand several reasons why Smith Wells is important in the history of the canyon.
- Learn that NMC is the best place where the history of the Fremont culture can be seen and interpreted.
- Understand that not “everybody” goes to a building for his or her spirituality (i.e. the role of sites and environments as a spiritual setting).
- Understand the economic importance of NMC to the various cultures who lived there (past through present).
- Feel a need and desire to protect the “messages on the walls”.
- Feel the “feeling” at the rock art sites.
- Learn that there is 4-5 thousand years of rock at NMC.
- Understand that cultural resources tell us how people lived and/or how their lives were similar and/or different from ours today.
- Cultural resources are worth conserving and protecting.
- Recognize people’s capacity to adapt to harsh living conditions at NMC, and why they chose to live here.
- Respect the rights of the private property owners living in NMC.
- Understand why Smith Wells was chosen for a stagecoach stop (a days drive by wagon or stage from the last good source of water and provisions).
- Learn that NMC is a travel conduit, prehistoric times to present.
- Understand that not all things (art at archaeological sites) can be explained, but we still need to respect and preserve them.
- Gain a general overview of the historic ranches in the canyon.
- Learn that many different cultures and people used the canyon (Spanish, pioneers, military, etc.).

- Learn that it's the water and it's out of the way – that's why people have lived here for 1000's of years.
- Understand the need for visitors to not touch or remove any artifacts they may find during their visit (artifacts tell us so much).
- Learn about the Nine Mile Canyon communications system. The significance of the metal telegraph poles. The Nutter Ranch had their telegraph converted to telephone. Had one of the last party lines in the U.S., and the oldest continually used phone line in the U.S.
- Visitors will learn and practice stated "Rock Art Viewing Rules" for the protection of the rock art.
- Learn that (in contemporary times) the whole canyon was a loose knit community, with schools, stores, homes and ranches, etc.

Nine Mile Canyon

Interpretive Theme and Sub Themes *Working Draft*

Based on input from a focus workshop comprised of NMC stakeholders, the following is the suggested main interpretive theme for Nine Mile Canyon:

Nine Mile Canyon is a 40 mile long museum exhibiting the lives of ancient and historic Native Americans, explorers, trappers, military, freighters, ranchers, farmers, and travelers over thousands of years.

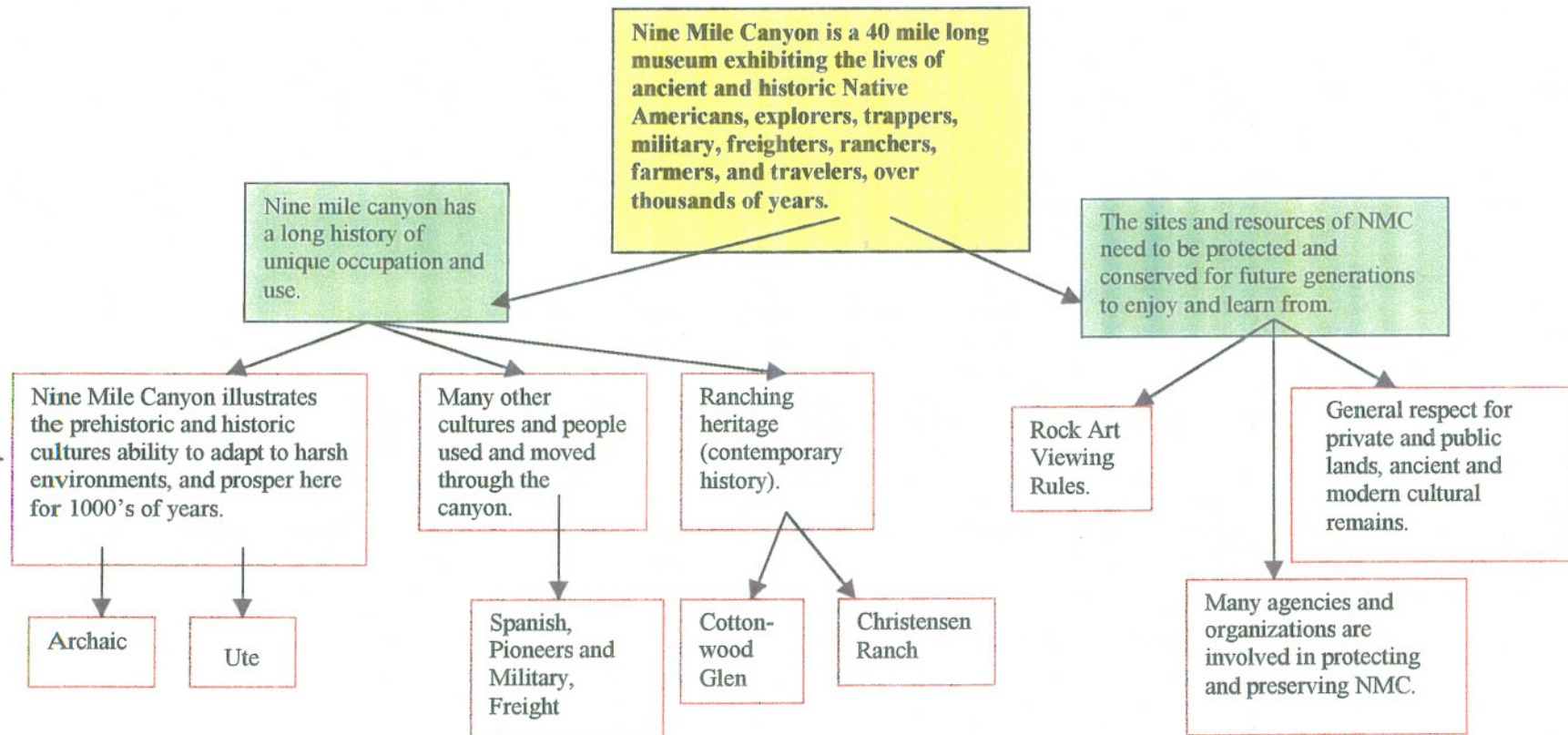
Suggested sub-themes:

The esthetic and spiritual values of the canyon are unique, a combination of dynamic geologic forces that provided the setting for long occupation and use by a variety of people.

Nine Mile Canyon illustrates stories of conflict and resolution over its long history.

A story line flow chart of the main Nine Mile Canyon interpretive themes and topics, from the focus workshop results, is provided on the following page.

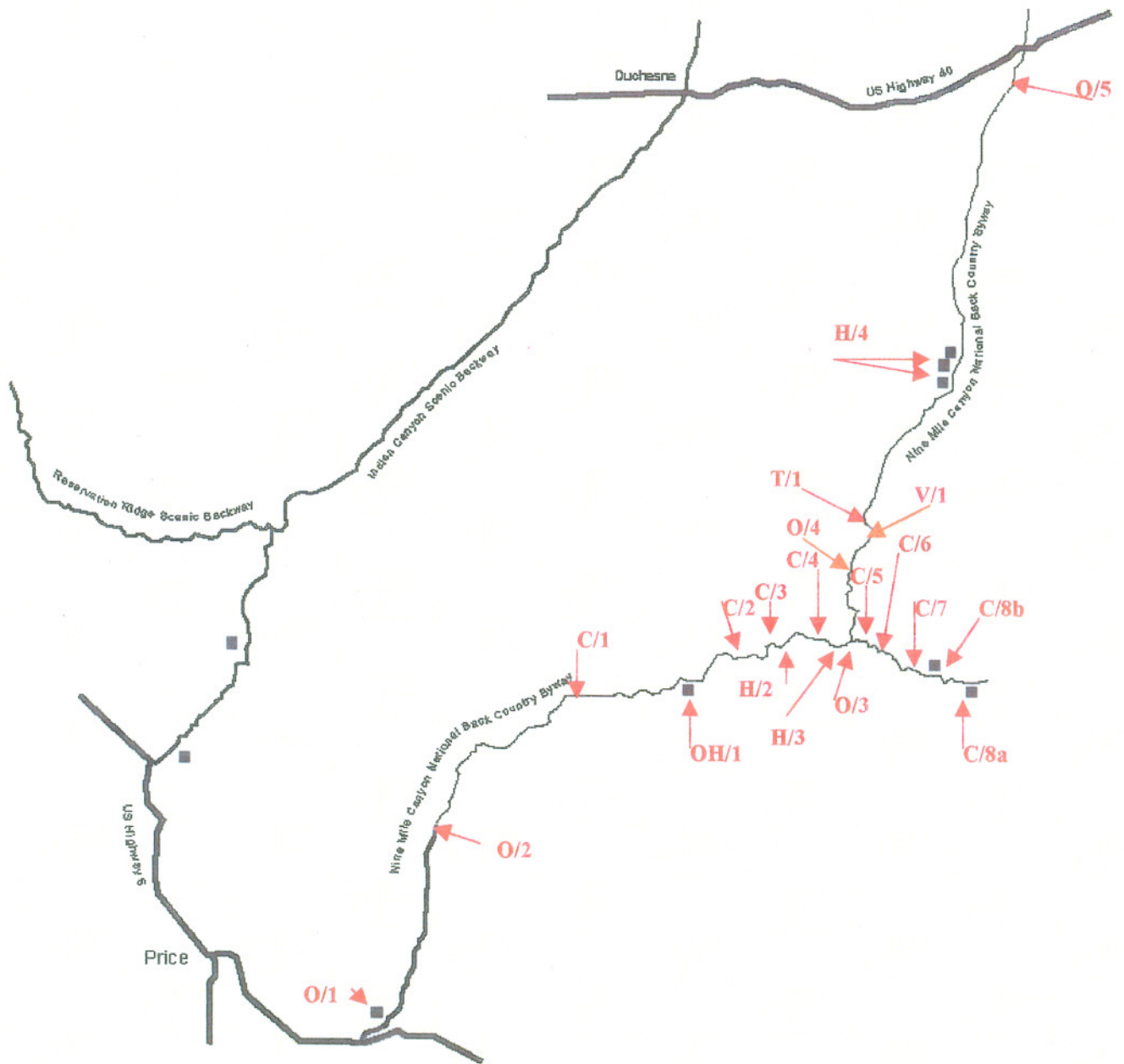
Nine Mile Canyon Story Line Flow



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Index

Interpretive site index for Nine Mile Canyon. O= orientation sites; H= historic sites; C = cultural sites; T = trails; and V = vistas. Locations of the below listed sites are noted on the interpretive site index map on the following page. Sites appear in the order they were encountered along the main drive.

- NMC – O/1 Walker Service Station Kiosk
- NMC – O/2 Mine Site new orientation kiosk.
- NMC – C/1 First Petroglyph Site (Eye of the Artist).
- NMC – OH/1 Cottonwood Glen (Picnic area – old ranch site).
- NMC – C/2a Cist Granary
- NMC – C/2b Rock Art Viewing Area from road.
- NMC – C/2c Dwelling Area (rock ring on hilltop).
- NMC – C/2d Trail to Long Neck Sheep rock art site.
- NMC – C/3 Balance Rock - Rock Art Site (vandalism interpretation).
- NMC – H-2 Stone House (Telegraph Station)
- NMC – C/4 Owl Panel Rock Art Site
- NMC – H/3 Nutter Ranch Site complex
- NMC – O/3 Gate Canyon Junction
- NMC – C/5 Granary (Viewed from the road).
- NMC – C/6a Daddy Canyon Area
- NMC – C/6b Trail to Ute hunt rock art site.
- NMC – C/7 Fremont Village Site
- NMC – C/8a Cottonwood Panel(s) site.
- NMC – C/8b Big buffalo rock art site just down the road from the hunt scene panel.
- NMC – O/4 Shelf Camping Area
- NMC – T/1 Freight Road or Military road remnant (Hickory Trail).
- NMC – V/1 Vista to Uinta Mountains (70 miles away).
- NMC – H/4 Smith Wells Complex and Axle Grease Signatures
- NMC – O/5 Entry Kiosk/Area



Interpretive Site Location Map

Note: Feature locations are for general position only – not to exact scale.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – O/1

Site Name: Walker Service Station Kiosk

Site Location: At the junction of Highway 6 and Nine Mile Canyon access road.

Site Description: This is a service station with a Nine Mile Canyon kiosk in its parking lot (see photo below).

Interpretive Significance:

This is the first contact many potential visitors to NMC will have for any site orientation. It is important that visitors know that there are no services (or little) within the canyon and that it is a good idea for them to check their gas, and be sure to bring extra water with them (summer visits). Other safety information should also be provided here. The current interpretive panels will need to be updated to better reflect the objectives and information in the interpretive plan.



Walker Road Service Station with kiosk (left photo). Orientation signage on the highway is needed for this intersection as well as a larger sign for "Nine Mile Canyon Information" (right photo) so that it can be more easily seen from the highway.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – O/1

Site Name: Walker Service Station Kiosk

Interpretive theme or topics: Topics for interpretation at this orientation site should include a map of the canyon; safety information; overview of the theme and sights within the canyon, and an overview of “how to look at rock art”. A contact phone number (agency, etc.) should also be provided.

Site Objectives:

- Up grade the interpretive panel(s) for the kiosk.
- Up grade the kiosk design or support signage so that the kiosk can be more easily identified from the highway.
- Review the location of highway signage for Nine Mile Canyon.
- Discuss with service station managers the potential for the station to sell/distribute NMC self-guiding interpretive materials when/as they are developed.

Interpretive Objectives:

All visitors viewing the orientation panel(s) will:

- Understand that the NMC drive is a “rugged drive” on mostly gravel roads.
- Understand that there are no (few) services available within the canyon.
- Be aware of any safety concerns (bring extra water with them, etc.).
- Learn how long the NMC “experience” takes to see everything (all day).
- Understand the importance/significance of NMC.
- Understand why and how the rock art needs to be protected.

Interpretive Media or Services

Interpretive media recommended for this site are 2 kiosk panels (36” x 48”).



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – O/2

Site Name: Mine Site Orientation Kiosk

Site Location: This is the site of a coal mine operation area that will soon be closing down. There is currently a large parking area at this site that can serve as a temporary kiosk location until site reclamation programs are completed (see photo below).

Site Description: See photo below.

Interpretive Significance:

This is a location where the paved NMC road turns to a gravel road. Visitors have not seen any NMC interpretation as yet, and the change of the road from paved to gravel may leave many visitors thinking that this is the “end” of the NMC experience and not the beginning. The kiosk at this location would be a repeat of the kiosk at the Walker Service Station.



The paved road ends just past the white buildings. This lot could serve as a temporary location for an orientation kiosk.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NCM – O/2

Site Name: Mine site orientation kiosk.

Interpretive theme or topics:

Overview of the NMC theme, safety messages, etc. (see O/1).

Site Objectives:

- Develop a kiosk site for temporary use for visitors. The kiosk would be relocated once the site reclamation work for the mine was completed.

Interpretive Objectives:

All visitors viewing the orientation panel(s) will:

- Understand the approximate locations of the features they will be seeing.
- Understand the importance/significance of NMC.
- Understand why and how the rock art needs to be protected.

Interpretive Media or Services

Interpretive panels for this kiosk would be three 36" x 48" panels.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/1

Site Name: First Petroglyph Site

Site Location: See site index map.

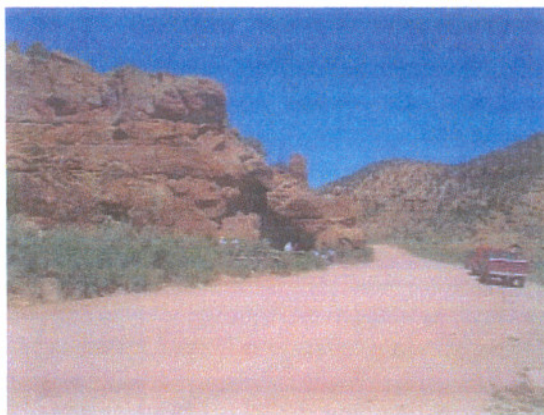
Site Description:

This is the first site where visitors will see rock art. See photo below.

Interpretive Significance:

This first location will be important for an introduction for visitors into what rock art “is” (we don’t know), and stewardship/conservation messages (how to safely look at rock art).

This area also has sufficient room for parking and large interpretive panels for viewing the rock art from a short distance before having an “up close look”.



The “first” rock art site approach and general area (top left photo). We recommend that a new entry point (arrow) be developed leading to a panel point with two panels (top right photo). Visitors could then move on to look at the rock art up closer (bottom photo).



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/1

Site Name: First Petroglyph Site

Interpretive theme or topics:

The main interpretive theme for this site would be that “no one really knows what the artists was seeing or thinking when they did the art”.

Interpretive topics: The eye of the artist.
How to view rock art.

Site Objectives:

- Re design the entry way into this site (see top photo) so that visitors will approach the rock art from further back.
- Develop two interpretive panels (pad) for this location, with a more defined trail from the entryway to the panels and then on to the close up viewing area for the rock art.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon completion of reading the interpretive panels, the majority of visitors will:

- Understand what we do and “don’t” know about the rock art on the canyon walls.
- Learn how they can view the rock art without harming it.
- Feel that this is a treasure that needs to be protected and conserved.
- Want to see and learn more about the prehistoric cultures and visit other sites.
- Feel pleased that these resources have been protected for future generations.
- Will be able to easily find and see the rock art at this site.

Interpretive Media or Services

Interpretive media for this site include:

- Two low profile interpretive panels (36” x 24”).
- Have this site on a self-guiding interpretive booklet for the total NMC experience.
- Consider (in the future) the use of a solar powered FM radio transmitter here.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – OH/1

Site Name: Cottonwood Glen (Picnic Area and old ranch site).

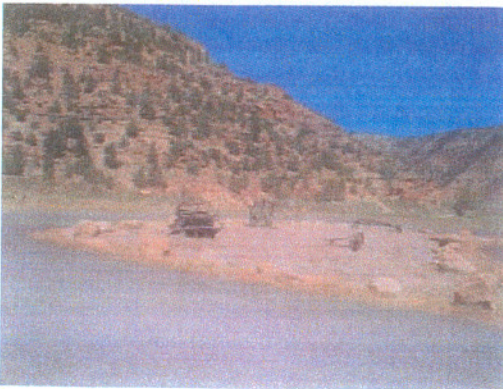
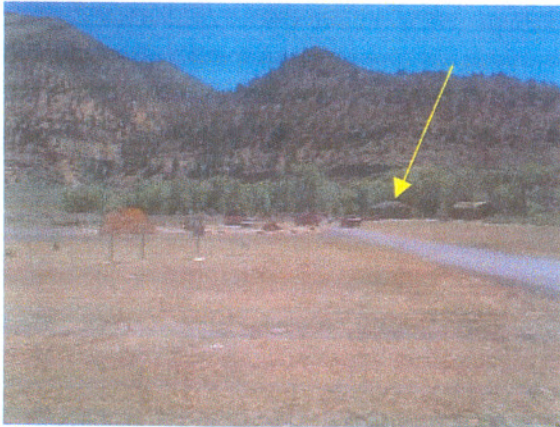
Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This is currently a county rest/picnic site, and one of the only restroom stops within the NMC interpretive route. The site was once a ranch site, with old buildings and ranch corrals still maintained. See photos below.

Interpretive Significance:

Besides being the main visitor rest stop within the NMC experience, this is also the best (and first) place to interpret the “other” histories of the canyon, including freight, military, pioneer, and historic ranching stories, making this a major interpretive site.



The Cottonwood Glenn picnic area – general view from the entryway (top left). A large picnic shelter could serve as an area for several interpretive panels (arrow). The site has several remnants of the ranching era here, including the historic cabin (top right) which may be developed into a visitor contact area. There is an open area in the center of the parking lot which currently has some old farm equipment (bottom left). This area could have a native plants display for interpretation of plant adaptation to a dry, hot environment.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – OH/1

Site Name: Cottonwood Glenn (Picnic Area and old ranch site).

Interpretive theme or topics: This site is best suited to provide an overall introduction to the many cultures and people who have lived or worked within the canyon.

Site Objectives:

- Provide interpretative panels as presented below.
- Develop a “native plants” display in the center of the parking area, removing the old farm equipment that is currently there.
- Develop a better entrance sign, more visible from the road.
- Develop a interpretive panel(s) for the corral area.

Interpretive Objectives:

The majority of visitors reading the interpretive panels will:

- Understand that this was once a ranch site and gain a general overview of the past operations here.
- Gain a general overview of the historical use of the canyon by different cultures and people.
- Learn of other historical sites (such as the Nutter Ranch site) within the canyon.
- Learn that there are still families/ranching going on within the canyon and to respect the rights of private landowners.

Interpretive Media or Services

- Have interpretation of this stop as part of a MNC self-guiding booklet.
- Four large interpretive panels within the picnic shelter (see appendix A).
- Consider having one interpretive panel for the historic cabin, and one for the corral areas.
- Have one interpretive panel for the proposed “native plants” display in the parking area.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/2a

Site Name: Giraffe-necked sheep complex – Cist Granary

Site Location: See site index map. The granary is part of a complex of interpretive opportunities within this area.

Site Description:

This is a Fremont cist granary up on small accessible ridge (see photo) that is fairly easy for visitors to walk to from the road to see.

Interpretive Significance:

Interpretation of granaries is an important part of the total Fremont culture interpretation. This particular granary site is the only one that visitors can have a close look at.



A trail can be developed from the road (left photo) to the granary site (arrow). The remains of the granary (right photo) can be restored for interpretation purposes.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/2a

Site Name: Giraffe-necked sheep complex – Cist Granary

Interpretive theme or topics: The main topic for interpretation here is how and why the Fremont needed to store food. We can also interpret other granary types/styles, how long food kept in the granary, etc.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a car pull-off area from the NMC road (about 2/3 cars).
- Develop a trail head/interpretive sign for the short trail to the granary site.
- Layout and develop a trail route to the granary site.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon reading the interpretive panels, and their visit of the granary, the majority of visitors will:

- Learn why and how the Fremont used granaries.
- Learn what some of the common foods were that were stored here.
- Learn how long food would “keep” in the granary.
- Learn of different construction styles for granaries.
- Feel a sense of responsibility in not disturbing the granary (help preserve the site).

Interpretive Media or Services

- Develop two low profile interpretive panels (36” x 24”) for the trail entrance area.
- Have this stop as part of a self-guided booklet for the NMC experience.
- Potential site for a short range FM radio transmitter station (solar powered).



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/2b

Site Name: Giraffe-necked sheep complex – rock art viewing from the road.

Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This would be a viewing platform close to site C/2a (they could share the pull off space), with fixed spotting scopes or devices that would allow visitors who were unable to make the climb for the trail viewing of the giraffe-necked sheep and other rock art, an opportunity to see some of the rock art and enjoy the experience here.

Interpretive Significance:

This is part of a larger Giraffe-necked sheep interpretive area. The giraffe-necked sheep and other rock art can be seen from a vantage point along the road. Some visitors may not be able to make the climb or walk the “trail” to see this art up close. This provides an interpretive experience for all visitors.



The giraffe-necked mountain sheep graphic – one of many rock art pieces seen along the “ledge trail”.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/2b

Site Name: Giraffe-necked sheep complex – rock art viewing from the road.

Interpretive theme or topics:

Topics for interpretation here could include “In the mind of the artist” again interpreting that we really don’t know what the art represented to the artist. Protection of the art is also reinforced here.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a roadside viewing platform (holding 4-5 visitors at one time) with a spotting scope or other viewing device.
- Develop a parking pull off in association with site C/2a.

Interpretive Objectives:

- The majority of visitors will be able to see some of the “Ledge Trail” rock art.
- Learn that we don’t know what the art represents (what to you think it means?).
- Understand why this art is important to protect and conserve.
- Remember that the art was done by “real people” for real reasons.
- Learn of some of the tools that may have been used to create the art.
- Learn a little about the dating techniques used for rock art (dates certain designs appear).

Interpretive Media or Services

- One low profile interpretive panel at the viewing area showing the major art panels and their locations so the visitors can locate them through mounted binoculars (or using their own binoculars). 18” x 12” panel.
- Have this stop included in a self-guiding NMC experience brochure or booklet.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/2c

Site Name: Giraffe-necked sheep interpretive area – dwelling site.

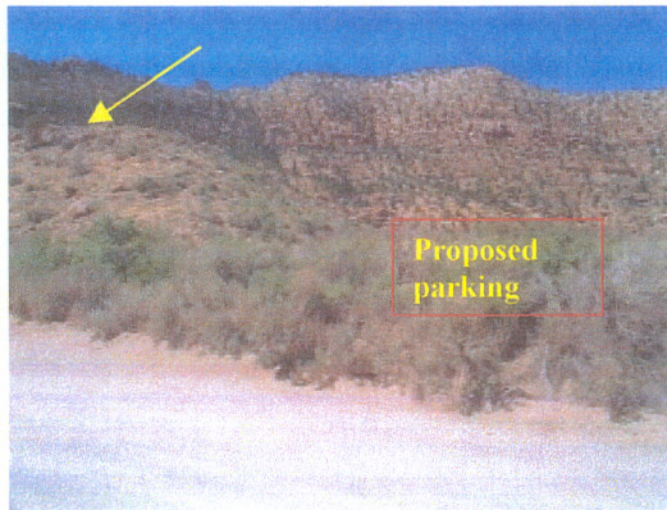
Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This is a Fremont dwelling site (rock ring area on the hilltop – see photo below). The Ledge Trail would take visitors from this site to view the rock art along a ledge area.

Interpretive Significance:

This is part of a larger interpretive site experience (including a granary site, and rock art viewing). It is a good site to introduce visitors to another aspect of Fremont lifestyle, having seen the granary. It is an easier and shorter walk for visitors to view this dwelling than for site C-7 later on in the tour route.



The rock ring dwelling remains (red circle left photo). This site is a short walk from a proposed parking area for the C-2 interpretive area (right photo). The yellow arrow indicated the approximate location of the dwelling area remains shown in the left photo.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/2c

Site Name: Giraffe-necked sheep interpretive area – dwelling site.

Interpretive theme or topics:

The main topics for interpretation here are the lifestyles of the Fremont – adaptations for live in a hostile environment.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a parking area for this interpretive area (10 car pull off) with a trailhead to the hilltop dwelling site.
- Develop a trail head sign to orient visitors to what they can see and do here.

Interpretive Objectives:

- The majority of the visitors will learn what a Fremont dwelling might have looked like (artist's concept).
- The majority of the visitors will learn a little of the Fremont lifestyles – why would they have lived here, what did they eat, how many people would have lived here, etc.

Interpretive Media or Services

- One panel (36" x 24") in the parking area.
- Interpretation of the site could have another panel at the dwelling location.
- Have this site interpreted in more detail (lifestyles) in a self-guiding NMC experience booklet.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/2d

Site Name: Giraffe-necked sheep interpretive area – trail to viewing areas.

Site Location: See site location map. This trail would link the dwelling area (C2c with the granary area (C2a).

Site Description:

This is a rugged walking trail (as yet unmarked) to and through ledge areas to view rock art panels on the ledges of the canyon. The trail surface is made up of broken rock and loose soils making walking on the trail somewhat dangerous for individuals not used to this type of environment.

Interpretive Significance:

This would be the most rugged trail for those visitors wanting a more athletic experience and a change to see more out-of-the-way rock art. It does link all of the interpretive area interpretive sites.



The photo on the left shows part of the Ledge Trail – dotted yellow line - to the granary site. Note the terrain the trail passes through.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/2d

Site Name: Giraffe-necked sheep interpretive area – trail to viewing areas.

Interpretive theme or topics:

The interpretive topics for this trail could include artist techniques, common designs and animals, why these locations for the rock art, etc.

Site Objectives:

- **Develop the trail to be safer. This will include a market route, and possible trail improvements from the slippery rock fragments on the trail surface.**
- Develop a rope or cable handrail system along selected lengths of the trail for visitor safety (if they were to slip and fall to help prevent them from falling down the entire slope of the cliff), and for hand-holds in walking through narrow or otherwise hazardous trail areas.
- Develop a visitor warning interpretive panel at the trailhead near the dwelling site to include information on recommended walking shoes and other trail safety messages.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon completion of their visit along the trail, the majority of visitors will:

- Gain some overview of the kinds of tools the artists may have used create the art.
- Gain some perspective as to why the artists may have chosen sites like this one for their work.
- Learn how the art may be damaged by visitors – help protect the artwork.
- Enjoy having a close-up experience with the art – walking in the footsteps of the artists.
- Learn that the art may have been added to these walls over thousands of years – not all done at once.

Interpretive Media or Services

- An interpretive panel could be added near the Ledge Trail start near the dwelling site.
- This stop could be included in a self-guiding NMC experience booklet that the visitors could take with them while walking this trail to the giraffe necked sheep art.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/3

Site Name: Balance Rock - Rock Art Site

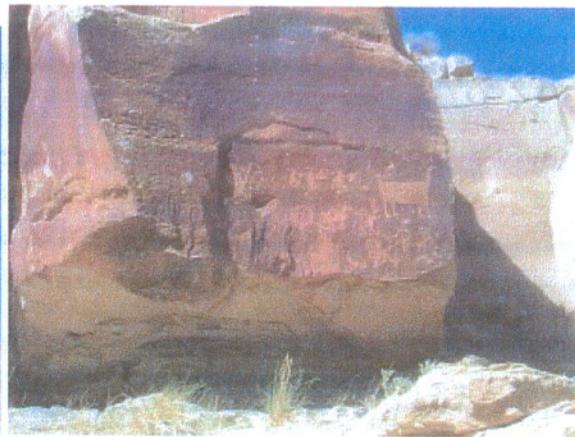
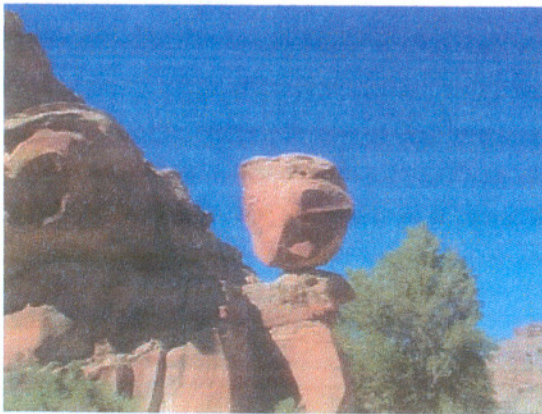
Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

See photo below. This is a site with a unique geological feature (the balancing rock) and rock art that has been damaged by vandalism.

Interpretive Significance:

This will be a good location to interpret the need for protection and conservation of the rock art. Visitors can easily see the damage done by vandals shooting at the rock art figures.



The balancing rock art site (balancing rock top left photo) has some excellent rock art panels (top right) that have been damaged by vandalism (close-up photo on the bottom left). The "white dots" are from bullets.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/3

Site Name: Balance Rock - Rock Art Site

Interpretive theme or topics: Vandalism and other damage to rock art is a loss for all of us.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a site entrance area and trail up to the rock art.
- Develop a 2-3 car pull-off area for this site.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon completion of their visit to this site the majority of the visitors will:

- Understand how vandalism and damage to the rock art is a loss to everyone.
- Feel that this needs to be prevented.
- Will want to help preserve and protect rock art – do their part in not touching it, etc.

Interpretive Media or Services

- One low profile 36" x 24" interpretive panel.
- Have this interpreted as part of the self-guiding NMC experience booklet.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – H/2

Site Name: Stone House (Telegraph Station)

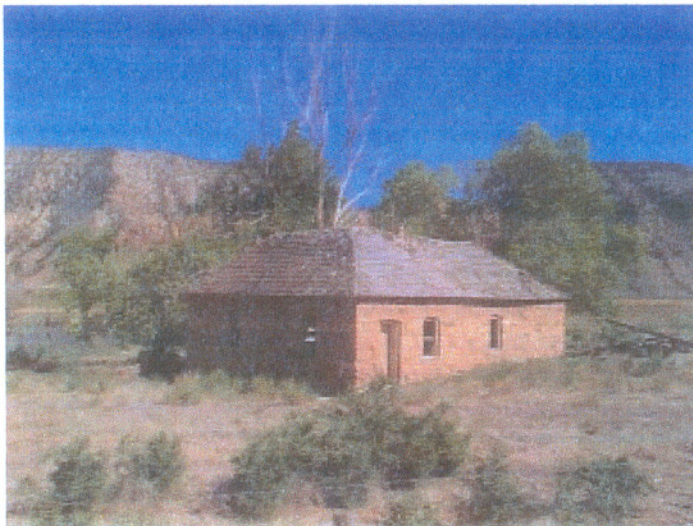
Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This is the remains of a stone house (see photo) that was a home and telegraph office.

Interpretive Significance:

Early telegraph equipment used acid cell batteries and the current was not strong enough to go from Price to Fort Duchesne. It was necessary to have a relay station halfway between. The telegraph wire was strung on metal poles, some of which can still be seen along the road. Note: this site is currently privately owned.





Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – H/2

Site Name: Stone House (Telegraph Station).

Interpretive theme or topics:

Interpretation of this site would focus on the role and importance of the telegraph to the area, and the later evolution to the telephone.

Site Objectives:

NA – this site is currently privately owned. At such time as the BLM were to acquire the property, the stone house structure would need to be restored.

Interpretive Objectives:

The majority of visitors will:

- Understand how the telegraph worked and why a relay station (here) was needed.
- Will look for the metal poles as they continue on their NMC experience.

Interpretive Media or Services

- This site can be interpreted via self-guiding interpretive publications. No panels can be used at this time, as the property is privately owned.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/4

Site Name: Owl Panel Rock Art Site

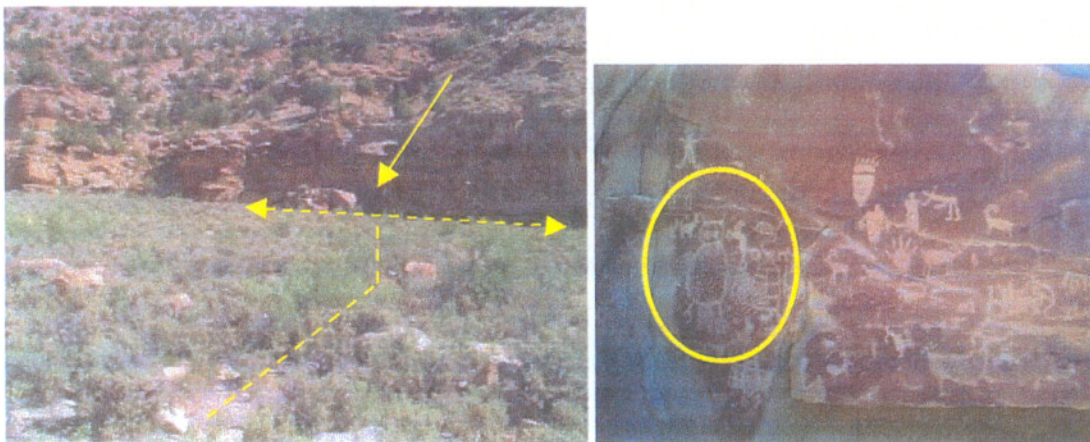
Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This is a very accessible rock art panel location that could be developed for a handicapped accessible trail to the main panel. See photo below (bottom left).

Interpretive Significance:

This is another excellent rock art panel site. This is probably one of the best places for a handicapped accessible location/trail to the main panel.



The owl rock art site is probably one of the best for developing a handicapped accessible trail. The main owl panel (location shown by the solid arrow in the top left photo, and close-up top right photo in yellow circle) provides a good overview of the owl panel. The dotted yellow line (top left photo) indicates a general layout for a trail route to and along the rock face with misc. panels on it.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/4

Site Name: Owl Panel Rock Art Site

Interpretive theme or topics:

Interpretation for this site could include the topics of the role of animals in the prehistoric or Fremont and Ute art. We might reflect here modern day art of animals (do we have some in our own home) and the significance of that art to us. Again the message of site protection will be presented.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a 2-3 car parking area pull-off.
- Develop a trail head area and trail route to the rock art site(s).

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon completion of their visit to this site, the majority of visitors will:

- Reflect on the “eye of the artist” – what do they see in the art.
- Understand why this art needs to be protected.
- Feel good that this site, and others like it, are being protected and preserved for this and future generations.
- Want to learn more about the ancient cultures – visit the Prehistoric Museum to see actual artifacts, etc.
- Learn how we can date some of the rock art panels by the types of graphics (bow and arrow, horses, etc.) that appear in them.

Interpretive Media or Services

- One low profile interpretive panel 36” x 24” at the trailhead.
- Interpretation via a self-guiding NMC experience booklet that they can carry with them to this rock art panels here for more detailed interpretation.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – H/3

Site Name: Nutter Ranch Complex

Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This was the location of the Nutter Ranch. There are currently several buildings here, including two more “modern” houses, and several smaller buildings including a tavern (see attached flyer on the Peter Francis shooting there), and a storage building used by the US Military (see photos below).

Interpretive Significance:

This ranch was first known as Brock’s homestead. It was also a stop for early stages and freighters. The old log cabin next to the road housed a saloon. Pete Francis, who bought the place from Brock, was shot to death in the saloon. Preston Nutter, a well-known cattle baron, bought the place in 1902 and made it the headquarters of the largest ranching operation in Utah. Although his ranch house was destroyed by fire years ago, many of the other ranch buildings still stand today.



A general view of the Nutter Ranch, showing the two more modern buildings in the center of the photo (top left). The old saloon still stands, and has some interpretation in it (see attached flyer on Francis shooting), including a few artifacts.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – H/3

Site Name: Nutter Ranch Complex

Interpretive theme or topics:

Interpretation here would focus on the ranching era, and the role and importance of the Nutter family in Utah. Interpretation of the first homesteader and history of the site would also be provided.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a restoration plan and program for the complex.
- Remove the modern buildings on site.
- Consider a reconstruction of the original Nutter ranch house.
- Restore the saloon.
- Develop a parking area for the complex.
- Develop a more detailed plan for this site, including possible use as a visitor contact station and major interpretive site.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon their completion of the visit to the Nutter Ranch Complex, the majority of visitors will:

- Gain an overview of the past ownership of the site.
- Learn who Preston Nutter was and his importance in Utah at that time, and in the NMC.
- Gain a general overview of the ranching heritage of NMC.

Interpretive Media or Services

- Develop an interpretive kiosk for the site with 36" x 48" panels.
- Interpret the site via a self-guiding NMC experience booklet.
- Develop an interpretive brochure or fact sheet just on the Nutter story here.
- Have a short-range solar powered FM radio transmitter station here to interpret the site.
- Possible location (in the long term) for a living history site/demonstration area.

Preston Nutter Made Utah the Home of His Cattle Kingdom

WHEN PRESTON NUTTER DIED IN JANUARY 1936 at the age of 86, the Salt Lake Telegram described him as "Utah's last great cattle king" and "one of the last links between the old west and the new." As "king" of the range, Nutter was one of the best known cattle barons in Utah, with herds of cattle numbering in the thousands roaming over vast areas of Utah, Colorado, and Arizona. Nutter was able to carve out such a successful cattle enterprise due to his business and marketing savvy and determination.

Born in Virginia in 1850, he was orphaned at the age of nine. After spending a miserable two years with relatives whom he disliked, he ran away, only to end up floating down the Mississippi River working as a cabin boy. He soon tired of this adventure and caught the next wagon train headed for San Francisco. After attending business college there, Nutter again decided it was time for a change and journeyed to Provo, Utah, where he joined Alfred Packer and his group of gold prospectors. Nutter traveled east with the prospectors into Colorado, but he soon realized that their searching was fruitless and that Alfred was a "whining fraud." So, Nutter decided to spend the winter with Chief Ouray of the Utes while Packer and some of the other men continued on into the ominous snow-packed mountains. The following spring Packer returned alone, looking fat and contented. Nutter, suspecting that something was amiss, soon discovered that Packer had eaten his five companions while trapped in a bad snowstorm. In 1883 Nutter was the prosecution's chief witness during the trial of "Alfred Packer the Man-Eater" whose notoriety spread throughout the West.

Having had enough of prospecting adventures, Nutter turned his attention to the cattle industry. After purchasing a small herd in Colorado, he looked for a sizeable piece of good rangeland. Remembering the lush mountain pastures of Utah, he drove his cattle westward into their new Utah range between Thompson Springs and Moab. Soon after arriving he struck a deal with the Cleveland Cattle Company to exchange 1,000 head of his mixed breed cattle for the Cleveland's Herefords. At the time, Herefords were not very popular with ranchers, but Nutter, with uncanny foresight, could see that in time Hereford cattle would dominate the West.

By 1888 Nutter had formed the Grand Cattle Company with his partners Ed Sands and Tom Wheeler. During the next few years the size of their herd increased dramatically, and Nutter was able to buy out most of the cattlemen around the Utah-Arizona border. Although many ranchers were wiped out by the summer droughts and severe winters of 1886 and 1887, Nutter was able to stay on top by wintering his cattle at Thompson Springs, located near a railhead, making it possible to ship in feed for the hungry herd. On the business side of the cattle industry he gained advantages by negotiating special deals in Washington and maintaining business contacts with friends in New York. Through them he was able to acquire some of the best grazing land in the Uinta Basin and access to valuable springs in the deserts of southern Utah. Arguments over who

"owned" the springs were common, and Nutter met with a lot of resistance from cattle ranchers and sheepherders alike who all wanted sole access to the water. However, rather than duking it out in a "range war" Nutter preferred to settle water-rights disputes in a legal manner and as a result spent many hours of his life in the courtroom.

To keep his cattle business running smoothly he spent days on end in the saddle and when riding across the state on a horse or a mule, he was occupied with selling and

Katherine Fenton Nutter

She came west as a telegrapher and became Utah's cattle queen.

When Katherine Fenton Nutter died in Salt Lake City on July 17, 1965, at age 94, the Salt Lake Tribune called her "perhaps the last of the West's cattle queens." Whether she was the last of her breed is debatable; that she was indeed queen of a vast cattle operation is unquestionable.

She was born on March 12, 1871, in Ceylon, Ohio, to Maurice and Catharine Morgan Fenton. Educated at the Sisters of the Holy Cross School in South Bend, Indiana, she then came west to work as a telegrapher and eventually managed the Postal Telegraph Company's office in Colorado Springs, a town that was booming because of mining activity in nearby Cripple Creek.

[p.23] In 1905, when Utah's Uinta Basin was opened to homesteaders, she entered her name in the lottery and the luck of the draw gave her a homestead in Ioka, Duchesne County. She headed for Utah to see her land, but a stagecoach driver new to the Price-Myton route missed the regular overnight stop. She and another woman spent the night at Preston Nutter's ranch in Nine Mile Canyon. As William C. Barton noted in his reminiscence of the Nutter ranch, "all cattlemen keep 'open house' and any traveler is welcome to a night's lodging and his meals," a tradition later maintained at the Nutter ranch by Katherine.

Although she ran the telegraph office in Colorado Springs for three more years, she also spent the time required by homestead law on her Ioka land. In traveling back and forth to Ioka, she and Preston Nutter, whose ranching operation covered large areas of Utah and Arizona, developed their accidental acquaintance and married on November 28, 1908. They had two daughters, Catharine and Virginia.

Katherine learned large-scale cattle ranching from her husband during the 27 years before his death. She also kept the ranch account books and wrote the checks for the business. Widowed in 1936, she became president of the Nutter ranch corporation and assumed its management.

In 1949 reporter Jim Young met the 78-year-old rancher at Mounds, Emery County, at the end of the fall cattle drive. She was there at the railhead to inspect her stock before it was loaded on cattle cars for shipment to market on the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, and, Young wrote, "She pronounced the condition of the grass-fat animals to be excellent." She called the life of a rancher "one demanding a great amount of self-denial from those who would follow it and was strong in her praise of the men who handle her stock.... She told of the heroic night-and-day struggle of the past winter to keep the cattle alive during... the deep snow and cold weather."

Katherine evidently never forgot her telegraphy skills. On one occasion when she was ordering railroad cattle cars, a friend recalled, "She overheard the telegrapher rattling off an order for the cars in [Morse] code, stopped him and said, 'I ordered cattle cars, not sheep cars.' The surprised telegrapher realized she had read his message as fast as he sent it and had caught the error."

A member of the American Cattleman's Association, the Utah cattle queen supported the Taylor Grazing Act, served as an early adviser to the Utah State Big Game Control Commission, and was active in the Catholic Women's League.

Ivy Baker Priest, p. 23

buying cattle, checking out new grazing land, hassling with the sheepherders who were invading his land, or dealing with rustlers. As a result, Nutter was 58 years old before he got married and started to settle down. His wife, Katherine Fenton, often joked that the only way she was able to catch him was "to agree that the honeymoon be incorporated into an eastern cattle buying trip." Katherine and Preston settled in at Nine Mile Canyon, the ranch headquarters for the Nutter Corporation which stretched across 300,000 acres. The ranch in Nine Mile Canyon is still an important historical landmark and was operated by the Nutter family until 1986 after which it was sold to the owners of the Sabine Corporation who to this day use Nine Mile Canyon as their ranching headquarters.

Preston Nutter was a man who looked to the future; he was always trying to find ways to improve his herds and to preserve the wild, rugged land that he loved so much. Right before his death he had started to negotiate with J. N. Darling, head of the U.S. Biological Survey, about turning some of his rangeland into a big game preserve. During his lifetime Nutter had built up a herd so vast that many old-timers reckoned that even Preston didn't know exactly how many cattle he owned, for he truly was the great cattle king of Utah.

Sources: Virginia N. Price and John T. Darby, "Preston Nutter: Utah Cattleman, 1886-1936," *Utah Historical Quarterly* 32 (1964); James H. Beckstead, *Cowboying: A Tough Job in a Hard Land* (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1991).

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DAVE RUSSELL HOOTS AND KILLS PETER FRANCIS

Eastern Utah Advocate, Thursday, Oct. 10, 1901 — Peter Francis, rancher, stockman and keeper of a stage station forty-two miles out on the Vernal road, was shot and killed last Monday night about 10 o'clock. The man who fired the two fatal shots is Dave Russell, a stage driver from here to the Francis place. When he saw what he had done, Russell sent for Hank Stewart, his friend, and the two rode to Price, arriving here early Tuesday morning. Russell at once surrendered to the officers and has since been in jail, expecting his preliminary hearing to come up next Monday. How the trouble arose no one perhaps but Russell himself now knows, as there was much confusion and but one man who was present has been seen and talked to. This is Charles Banning (Rowdy-Dowdy), a cook by profession. He admits that he was so confused he has but little to tell. Perhaps his brain was clouded by drink. Young Russell refuses to talk until he has consulted his attorney.

Banning had gone out there a few days ago as an employee of the dead man. He was to do anything and everything around the ranch. He had been working in the harvest field and when through with this went to the store and saloon, where he was put behind the bar to wait on customers. During the afternoon and evening there were some men in the house playing cards, poker. These were Jim Englefield, Joe Gurr, George Stewart and a stranger called "Tex." The first three were playing while the latter was drunk behind the stove. There was a row between Englefield and one of the other men, when Englefield made a gun play. This was settled by Francis disarming and at the same time abusing Englefield. The matter was settled by all drinking together and calling things off.

The stage from Price came along between 7 and 8 o'clock. This was the end of Russell's drive. Englefield then picked up the mail and passengers and went on toward Smith's Wells. About this time Stewart and Gurr are said to have left. Russell came in then and bought the drinks for four. Francis accused him of not paying for them, but Banning, the bartender,

assured Francis he was mistaken. Francis kept up the abuse of Russell, following it up with two or more blows in the face, at the same time applying any number of epithets. This was patched up and Russell left the house. Francis retired to a cot near the door and close to the bar. Presently there was a noise at the door and Francis directed his bartender (Banning) to let them in. It was Russell and a companion. The light had been in the meantime turned down low, Banning also getting ready to retire.

There was a shot and then a second one. Banning says the light went out and he fell to the floor and the companion of Russell and another man jumped over the bar and fell down in like manner to protect themselves. Francis was shot twice in the face and fell back on the cot as though he had retired and was sleeping. Whether there were words after Russell came back, Banning does not remember. Banning made ready in short order and came on to Price, leaving his clothes and other effects at the Francis ranch. He says he has no recollection of anything from the time he fell after the shots were fired and the time he arrived at Soldier Canyon, eighteen miles out of Price.

It is told that bad blood has existed between the two men for quite a time, and it is also related by numerous persons that Francis had at various times abused and assaulted Young Russell. The latter had lived in that section for a number of years. The body of Francis was brought here yesterday evening and buried in Price cemetery. The funeral was conducted by S. Allison, the Methodist minister. Mrs. Francis, from whom the dead man was divorced, came down from Salt Lake City, arriving on the noon train.

In the absence of G.C. Johnson, justice of the peace for that precinct, Judge McIntyre of Price was summoned to hold the inquest. This will be concluded here in Price when the witnesses are to be had.

The Francis estate is estimated by the attorney of the widow at \$9,400. There are two children — boys — aged 10 and 11.

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Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/5

Site Name: Granary Site (viewed from road).

Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This is a granary located along a ledge high above the road, but is easily seen once you have help finding it (photo below).

Interpretive Significance:

Granaries were important to the Fremont culture, and there are many known granary sites within the canyon, including this one that visitors can see at site C/2a. This is of a different style and construction than the one at site C2a (Cist granary).



The granary remains (yellow circle). The original ledge providing access to the granary had fallen away years ago.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/5

Site Name: Granary Site (viewed from road).

Interpretive theme or topics:

Having a food supply for was as important for the Fremont Culture as it is for us today.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a viewing platform area with a fixed viewing scope (hollow tube) directed to the granary.
- Develop a one car pull-off area.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon visiting this site, the majority of visitors will:

- Be able to find/see the granary.
- Understand why the granary was needed.
- Understand that the ledge providing access to the granary had fallen away.
- Learn what was kept in the granary.
- Relate this type granary to the one they may have seen at site C/2a.

Interpretive Media or Services

- Develop a pipe viewing station to aid visitors in finding and seeing the granary.
- Develop one low profile interpretive panel 36" x 24" for the site.
- Include interpretation of the site in a self-guiding NMC experience booklet.
- Invite visitors to the prehistoric museum in Price to see the granary on display there.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/6a

Site Name: Daddy Canyon Complex

Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

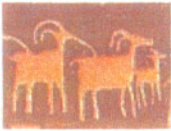
Rasmussen cave is currently privately owned, but is a significant interpretive site, see photo below. It is located next to BLM owned property providing access to other rock art sites (6b to follow).

Interpretive Significance:

This is an important interpretive site in that it represents the use of the NMC area, and this overhang in particular, over thousands of years. Some of the rock art located here pre-dates the Fremont culture! This is a good location to also interpret how rock art can be dated by particular designs, images, or content (like horses in the rock art panels).



A sample of the rock art in Rasmussen Cave. The cave is closed off with a fence at present time.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/6a

Site Name: Daddy Canyon Complex

Interpretive theme or topics:

This cave had been used by early cultures for thousands of years, even before the Fremont culture, for their rock art.

Site Objectives:

This site is currently not available for interpretation – privately owned.

Interpretive Objectives:

The majority of site visitors will:

- All visitors will learn that this is private property and not climb the fence in front of the cave area.
- Learn that different cultures had been using this site for rock art for thousands of years.
- Be able to see the difference between Fremont rock art and that of earlier and later people.
- Learn that this site represents something not seen elsewhere on this tour – an overhang shelter.

Interpretive Media or Services

As the site is on private land, we do not want to “encourage” visitors to come to the area, so no interpretive panels would be used at this time. Interpretation could include with a mention of the site in the self-guiding NMC experience booklet.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/6b

Site Name: Daddy Canyon Complex – Fremont vs Ute Rock Art

Site Location: In the Rasmussen Cave Area, see site location map.

Site Description:

This is another accessible rock art site (see photo below) that illustrates the difference between the pre historic and proto-historic Ute rock art.

Interpretive Significance:

This is an important interpretive site for visitors as this is where they can see the historic rock art of the Ute near the rock art of the previous cultures – the appearance in the rock art panels of people on horses (Ute rock art).



Many rock art panels and drawings appear within this canyon – along the cliffs at the far end on the photo (yellow horizontal arrow) and along the rock face with the arrow to the right of the photo. The Ute rock art site is located to the far right (and behind) this photo location.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/6b

Site Name: Daddy Canyon Complex – Fremont vs Ute Rock Art

Interpretive theme or topics: Rock art has been a form of expression for native cultures up through historic times.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a car pull-off area (3-5 cars) for visitors to this site.
- Develop a trail head entry kiosk (for interpreting both Rasmussen Cave Area sites).
- Develop a trail from the trail head area around to the various rock art panels, ending up with the Ute rock art panel (and then back to the car parking area).

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon completing their visit here, the majority of the visitors will:

- Understand the main difference between prehistoric and historic (Ute) rock art designs.
- Receive one interpretation of the Ute hunt scene panel (as discussed).
- Understand how they can help protect rock art panels.
- Learn how we can date rock art by their designs and content (horses, etc.).
- Learn that they can see and learn more about the Nine Mile prehistoric cultures at the CEU Prehistoric Museum in Price.

Interpretive Media or Services

- Develop one kiosk with 36" x 48" panels.
- Develop an interpretive panel for the "Ute hunt scene" rock art panel.
- Have this site as a stop on a self-guided NMC **experience** booklet, with a more detailed interpretation of the Ute hunt scene rock art.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – 0/3

Site Name: Gate Canyon Junction

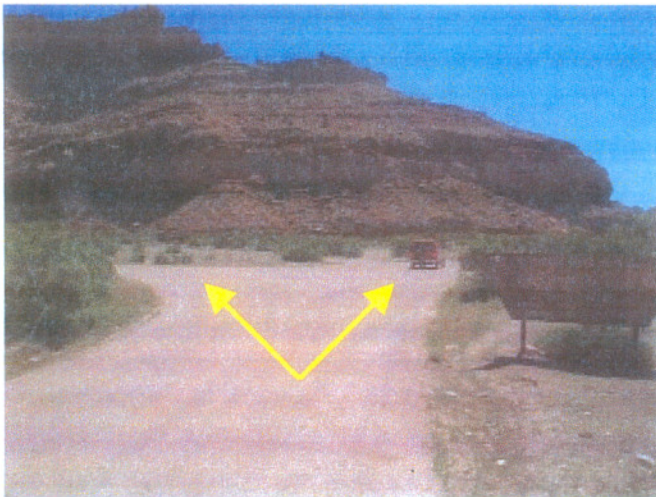
Site Location: The junction of Nine Mile Canyon Road with Gate Canyon Road.

Site Description:

See photo below. This is a main junction leading to the Cottonwood Panel site (NMC road) and Gate Canyon, leading to Route 40.

Interpretive Significance:

This is an important junction point and orientation/directional signage is needed here to let visitors know what can be found along each route.



This is an important visitor decision point and directional signage is needed here (replacing the outdated panel in the right of the photo). The road to the right leads to Site C/7 and C/8a and C/8b (Cottonwood Panels). Gate Canyon road leads to Smith Wells and exit to Route 40.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – 0/3

Site Name: Gate Canyon Junction

Interpretive theme or topics: NA

Site Objectives:

- Develop a direction sign panel here for sites to the right (Cottonwood Panels), and for sites to the left (Smith Wells and Rt. 40).

Interpretive Objectives: NA

Interpretive Media or Services:

Interpretive kiosk with location map. Directional signage for the right and left road forks indicating interpretive sites found in either direction.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/7

Site Name: Fremont Village Site

Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This is a well-preserved village site including several stone ring structures and shelters incorporating large boulders (or rock shelters). See photos below.

Interpretive Significance:

This is a large village site and can be used to interpret a great deal about the Fremont culture life style. This is an easily accessible site (short walk up a modest hill) with a lot to see.



The Fremont village site approach (left photo) with arrows indicating the dwelling location sites. The photo on the right illustrates the great view from the village location with the stone circle (yellow circle) being one of the several dwelling areas.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/7

Site Name: Fremont Village Site

Interpretive theme or topics:

Topics for interpretation at this site could include “daily activities”, village structure (artists conception), interpretation of why they chose this as a village site (in prehistoric times the stream in the valley would have been near by, breeze would have helped keep bugs away, etc.).

Site Objectives:

- Develop a car pull-off parking area (2-3 cars).
- Develop a trailhead (with sign) and formal trail to the village site.

Interpretive Objectives:

The majority of the visitors to this site will:

- Gain a general overview of what we think the daily life routine of the Fremont were.
- Learn that they also use art as “decoration”.
- Learn why they might have liked this as a village site.
- Feel that sites like this need to be protected and preserved.
- Learn that the CEU Prehistoric Museum in Price has many artifacts on display from the Fremont culture.
- Not disturb this site in any way.
- Will enjoy their visit and the view from this site.

Interpretive Media or Services

- Use an interpretive kiosk at the trailhead to this site (three 36” x 48” panels).
- Have this stop as part of the self-guided NMC experience booklet that visitors can carry with them to the village site with more details and graphics.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/8a

Site Name: Cottonwood Panel(s) Site

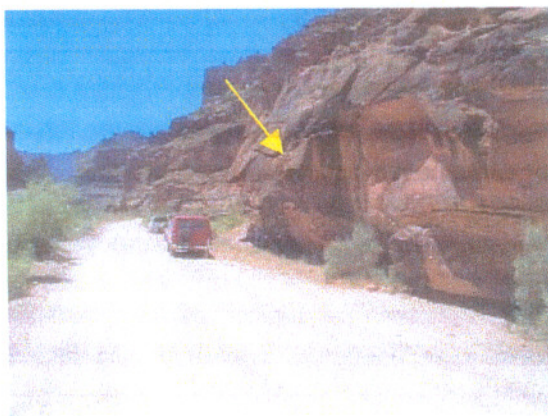
Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

This is the “main attraction” of the many rock art sites, with the famous hunt scene (photo below) and other rock art images.

Interpretive Significance:

The Cottonwood rock art panel is one of the most famous petroglyph panels in Utah. It was featured in the January 1980 National Geographic Magazine and is the subject of many photographs.



The NMC road/back country byway ends at this point (left photo). The famous panel is located on the rock face above where the red van is parked (arrow). The photo on the right illustrates this wonderful rock art example.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/8a

Site Name: Cottonwood Panel Site

Interpretive theme or topics:

Interpretation for this site can focus on rock art as “art”, as story, as luck, - we don’t know the exact meaning. We can interpret what we do know (the season of the year the rock art represents). We would also interpret the importance of protecting and preserving sites like this one.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a 2-3 car pull-off area.
- Develop signage notifying visitors that the “Back Country Byway” ends here and that they have to go back to the Gate Canyon Road.
- Develop a turn-around area nearby that can accommodate school buses.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon viewing the rock art panel and the interpretation about it, the majority of the visitors will:

- Enjoy looking and marveling at the panel.
- Want to know more about rock art and the Fremont Culture.
- Feel that rock art needs to be protected and conserved.
- Feel special that they have seen this site first hand.
- Take a picture of the panel.
- Want to visit the CEU Prehistoric Museum in Price to see and learn more about the cultures that once lived here.
- Want to visit the other sites between here and the Gate Canyon Junction.

Interpretive Media or Services:

- One small interpretive panel 18” x 12” directing visitors to the panel location and providing brief interpretation about it.
- Have this as a site on a self-guiding NMC experience booklet, providing more details about this panel and its story.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – C/8b

Site Name: Cottonwood – Big Buffalo Rock Art Site

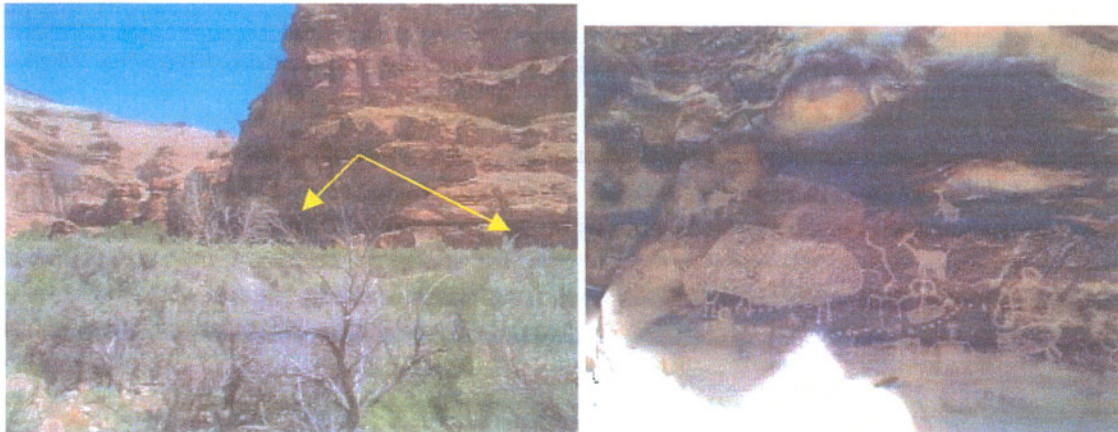
Site Location: Just a short drive from the main Cottonwood Panel. See site location map.

Site Description:

This is another great rock art site with some unusual panels, including some in color. It is an easy walk from the road to the site. See photos below.

Interpretive Significance:

This is another great rock art site, and one where we see some pictographs in color. Interpretation here could focus on this aspect – were the pecked graphics colored in once?



The “Big Buffalo” rock art site is a short walk from the road (left photo – taken from the road looking toward the rock wall), yellow arrows show some rock art locations. Photo on the right is one of the many good rock art panels, with the “Big Buffalo”.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – C/8b

Site Name: Cottonwood – Big Buffalo Rock Art Site

Interpretive theme or topics: Topics for interpretation at this location can include “the stuff art is made from”, focusing on where the paint/colors the artists used came from, and were the pecked rock art work colored in at one time?

Site Objectives:

- Develop a 2-3 car pull-off area.
- Develop a trailhead and trail to the rock face and to rock art sites.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon completion of their visit to this site the majority of visitors will:

- Have some understanding of how the pictographs were made (what the artists made their colors from).
- Understand why these pictographs remain in such good condition over thousands of years.
- Have had a very enjoyable and inspirational experience.
- Want to learn more about the rock art and the prehistoric cultures.
- Be happy that this site and others they have seen, are being protected and preserved.
- Feel a sense of accomplishment that they have seen these special places first hand.

Interpretive Media or Services:

- Interpretive panel (36” x 24”) at the trailhead to this site.
- Have this site included in a self-guiding NMC experience booklet that visitors can take with them to the rock wall with more detailed interpretation of the site.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – O/4

Site Name: Shelf Camping Area

Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description: This was once a campground for teamsters traveling back and forth from Price to the Uinta Basin. It is being developed as a campsite for visitors today.

Interpretive Significance:

This was one (of several) campsites for the teamsters driving their wagons from Price to the Uinta Basin. As it is developed into a modern campsite, we can have interpretation of the history of this period of use in the canyon.



The shelf campsite area. The main access road (Gate Canyon Road) is located by the yellow arrow in the far background.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – O/4

Site Name: Shelf Camping Area

Interpretive theme or topics: Interpretation here would focus on the later historic period when teamsters would bring their wagons of goods and supplies for the round trip between Price and the Uinta Basin.

Site Objectives:

- Develop an interpretive kiosk with panels featuring the story of the wagon “era” of NMC history.

Interpretive Objectives:

Visitors will:

- Learn why this was an important trade and commerce route in the 1800’s and early 1900’s.
- Learn how long it took to make the trip from Price by wagon and stagecoach.
- Will look for the Axle Grease Signatures on the canyon walls, left by passing teamsters along the freight route.

Interpretive Media or Services:

- Interpretive kiosk with two 36” x 48” panels.
- Have this stop as part of the self-guiding NMC experience booklet.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – T-1

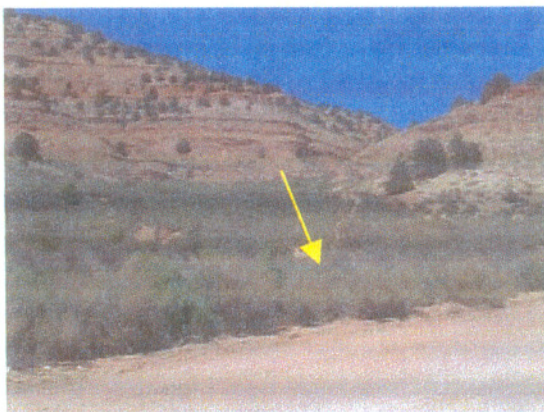
Site Name: Military or Freight Road Remnant (Hickory Trail)

Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description: This is a road remnant running through typical landscape (see photos below).

Interpretive Significance:

This may be the best opportunity to interpret the military and freight history of Nine Mile Canyon.



Trail area. The south end – left photo with arrow indicating general area for trail entrance/exit and north end where the main trail head would be located (right photo – arrow).



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – T-1

Site Name: Military or Freight Road Remnant

Interpretive theme or topics: The main topics for interpretation here would be the past freight and military use of this remnant of the old freight road. This could link with other freight “interpretive” stops as well. This may be the only place we are interpreting the military history within Nine Mile Canyon as well.

Site Objectives:

- Develop trailheads at both the North and South trail entrances. Have the main interpretive trail head kiosk at the North end.
- Develop a 3-4 car parking area for the North end.
- Develop the formal trail route, with markers if needed.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon completing the interpretive trail walk, the majority of visitors will:

- Will gain a general understanding of the history of the road, when it was built, by whom, its uses and importance, etc.
- Will learn that this is a remnant of the original road used by freighters and the military, and when/why the road was redirected in later years.
-

Interpretive Media or Services:

- Develop an interpretive trail head site at the North trailhead, and a trail sign at the South trail “exit”.
- Develop a self-guiding trail guide for the trail
- Identify this site in the self-guiding NMC experience booklet.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – V/1

Site Name: Summit Vista to Uinta Mountains

Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description: This site provides an “oh my” view for visitors traveling out of the canyon going toward Smith Wells.

Interpretive Significance:

Vistas provide a welcomed “oh my” experience. Interpretation from the vista could focus on the natural history/geology of the mountains and how it differs from the Nine Mile Canyon and “this” location. The mountains are about 70 miles away.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – V/1

Site Name: Summit Vista to Uinta Mountains

Interpretive theme or topics: Interpretation could include the geology of the mountains (how they were formed and how the environment there is different than at this site). The mountains are about 70 miles away, and we can just have visitors “enjoy the view”.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a 2-3 car parking pull-off here.
- Develop a vista viewpoint area with interpretive panel.
- Develop a walkway from the parking area to the vista viewpoint.

Interpretive Objectives:

The majority of the visitors will find the view enjoyable and restful.

Interpretive Media or Services:

- One 36” x 24” Panel at the vista site.
- Have this stop as part of the self-guiding NMC experience booklet.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – H/4

Site Name: Smith Wells Complex and Axle Grease Signature

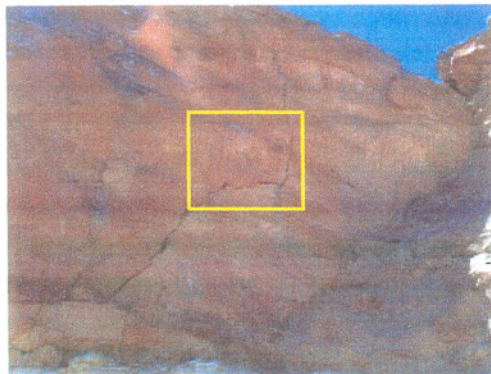
Site Location: See site location map.

Site Description:

The ruins of about nine buildings are all that remains of what was once a busy freight & stage stop (see photos below).

Interpretive Significance:

In 1899 an enterprising Owen Smith brought his family of six to this arid stretch of road to construct a stage stop. A water hole and overnight facilities were needed on this 30 mile segment of the Myton to Price stage freight line. Nine buildings once stood here, including a restaurant, blacksmith shop and a small hotel.



Smith Wells is a complex of ruins (top photos) where nine buildings once stood. There is a "axle grease signature" on the rocks behind the complex (bottom photo in yellow box).



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – H/4

Site Name: Smith Wells complex and Axle Grease Signature

Interpretive theme or topics: The main interpretive topic would be “Life on the Freight Line”, interpreting the complex and the many different travelers who would come through here. We can also interpret the freight industry, goods for the military, and products brought back on the return trip.

Site Objectives:

- Develop a site stabilization program for the buildings.
- Develop a 3-4 car parking area.
- Develop a site “layout” map of old building locations.

Interpretive Objectives:

Upon completion of their visit the majority of visitors will:

- Have received an overview of the history of Owen Smith and his complex.
- Learn where several of the buildings were located.
- Understand why this was an important stage and freight stop.
- Learn when the complex/business closed down.
- Be able to find and see the “axle grease” signature on the rock wall behind the complex (photo).
- Understand that this is a historic site and not damage (climb on walls, etc.) any part of it.

Interpretive Media or Services:

- Develop an interpretive kiosk with 2 panels for the site.
- Develop a site layout map (buildings and functions).
- Have the site as part of the self-guiding NMC experience booklet with more details, site layout map and historic photos of Smith Wells.



Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Site Inventory

Site Index #: NMC – O/5

Site Name: Hwy 40 and Gate Canyon Road Junction

Site Location: At the junction of Hwy 40 and Gate Canyon (see site location map).

Site Description: This is another main entry portal into the NMC area. There is an existing orientation development at the site (photos below), but will need to be upgraded as part of the new planning effort.

Interpretive Significance:

This is one of two main entry areas into the NMC area.



This is the current “visitor orientation and entry portal” entering NMC from Hwy. 40 (top left photo). This area will need to be “re-habed” to reflect the new plan and orientation needs. There is an existing NMC BLM sign (top right photo – arrow) which will need to be replaced with an updated and more visible highway marker.



Nine Mile Canyon Story Development

Site Index #: NMC – O/5

Site Name: Hwy 40 and Gate Canyon Road Junction

Interpretive theme or topics: General overview of the NMC area with map, interpretive theme presentation, safety information, etc. See NMC – O/1 for further details. This panel/kiosk would be a copy of the O/1 orientation kiosk but with a different “you are here” sticker.

Site Objectives:

- Cleanup and enhance the existing site with new landscaping and orientation kiosk.

Interpretive Objectives:

All visitors viewing the orientation panel(s) will:

- Understand that the NMC drive is a “rugged drive” on mostly gravel roads.
- Understand that there are no (few) services available within the canyon.
- Be aware of any safety concerns (bring extra water with them, etc.).
- Learn how long the NMC “experience” takes to see everything (all day).
- Understand the importance/significance of NMC.
- Understand why and how the rock art needs to be protected.

Interpretive Media or Services:

This will be an interpretive kiosk identical to the one (design and content) used for site NMC – O/1.



Implementation and Operations Matrix

Nine Mile Canyon Interpretive Media Development

As part of the overall interpretive planning for Nine Mile Canyon, the following recommendations for "total area interpretation" are provided.

The Nine Mile Canyon "Experience" – Self guiding booklet.

Separate from a general leaflet guide to the canyon, this would be a larger publication for a self-guiding experience of the canyon, visiting all of the interpretive stops listed in the plan. While most of the interpretive sites will have panels in place, the interpretive experience booklet will provide more detailed information, photos, and instructions as to how to best "enjoy and experience" each site. It would be designed for visitors to take with them while walking the trails to rock art sites, and would provide additional graphics, aide in finding rock art locations, and more in-depth interpretation of the many resources.

This publication would be printed in color (ideally) and sold to visitors as a take-home souvenir.

The Nine Mile Canyon Web Site

With the growth and continuous expansion of the internet, NMC will eventually need a really good – interactive web site, with current information on the many interpretive sites, on-going archaeological work, special programs and events, video, etc. A more detailed web site flow chart for various "pages" should be developed prior to the actual web site planning and development.

Short Range FM Radio Transmitters.

New technology allows for the use of digital short-range FM radio transmitters that operate on solar power and are designed to withstand "bad weather". These could be installed at key locations, such as orientation areas or major interpretive stops. Costs for the units are \$1000.00 each.

Nine Mile Canyon Self-guiding Brochure. Currently in production, this publication will provide basic interpretation and orientation for visitors to Nine Mile Canyon. The recommended **booklet** (above) would be an item available for sale, where as this brochure would be available at no cost. Production cost for photo ready copy - \$3000.00

**Interpretive Panel/Media Plan
For 2000**

The following four pages (61b – 61e) indicate the interpretive graphic recommendations (provided by Interpretive Management Associates) for production during this **current year (2000)**. The matrix indicates each site index number, the site name, the main topics for interpretation, and the specific type of interpretive media.

Projected budget for the 2000 Interpretive Graphics Package is: \$25,999.00.

Site #	Mileage	Site Name	Topic	# of Panels			
				LP	K	LG.	BK
NH-2	06.6	Summit - view to Uinta Mts.	Natural history of the mountains and how it differs from Nine Mile Canyon and here	1			
T-2	07.9	Gate Canyon south trailhead	Trailhead sign	1a			
NH-3	7.9 to 17.3	Driving on to the next stop	Natural history of the rolling hill country				X
H-5	17.3	Smith's Well	History of the site ID the building sites		2		X
H-5a	17.3	Smith's Well	Site orientation; Smith family				X
O-5	29.7	Hwy. 40 and Gate Canyon	Orientation 1. Map w/ highlights of the byway 2. Rock art viewing ethics and resource protection 3. Road conditions and "travel tips"		3*		
				19	13	9	10
LP	1a	Low profile 36"x24" Low profile 18"x12"	C- Cultural History Panels (Indian)				
K		Kiosk 36"x48"	H- Cultural History Panels (European)				
KG		Large panels not in a Kiosk 48"x36"	NH-Natural History				
	1a	Large panel 48"x18"	O- Orientation Panels				
B		Byway booklet	T- Trails				
	2#	BLM panels in place					
	*	Phase one					

Site #	Mileage	Site Name	Topic	# of Panels			
				LP	K	LG.	BK
C-6b		Dry Canyon	Different styles artists and times	1			
C-6c		Ute hunt panel	The eye of the artist - one mans interpretation, what's yours? (Blaine)	1 *			
C-7	07.3	Fremont Village Complex	Orientation with site map; who were these people and why were they here?; different types of structures		3		
C-7a		Constructed Pit House	How was it built, why on this ridge and what was life here like?				X
C-7b		Natural Pit House	Who lived here, where they hunters, gatherers or both				X
C-7c		Kitchen	What did they eat and how was it prepared?				X
C-8a	7.6	Cottonwood panels	The eye of the artist - who created this and why, do we know?	1 *			
C-8b	8.1	Buffalo Art Site	Use of colors and designs	1			
O-4	15.2	Gate Canyon Junction	Orientation map with highlights of Gate Canyon		1		
H-4	02.6	"The Shelf"	Freighters - the trip - how long did it take, comp sites and what did they haul	1			
			Who were these men and the axle grease signatures	1			
T-1	05.6	Gate Canyon south trailhead	Trailhead sign	1a			

Site #	Mileage	Site Name	Topic	# of Panels			
				LP	K	LG.	BK
C-2b	28.9	Rock art panel viewing platform	Interp Panel showing the major art panels and their location so the visitors can locate them through mounted binoculars				1a
C-2c	29.1	Parking area for the dwelling site trail	Trail distance, climb, ethics and type of dwelling, period of use	1			
C-2d	29.1	Top of ridge at the trailhead	Trail distance, climb, ethics, safety and what will be seen	1			
C-3	31.8	Balanced Rock	Resource protection, what good is this rock art and what you can do to protect it	1			
			The eye of the artist - what does this mean?	1			
H-2	32.5	Stone house	Why stone? the telegraph				X
C-4	34.3	Owl site	The eye of the artist - what do we know about rock art?	1 *			
H-3	37.7	Nutter Ranch	History of this site and its different uses				X
O-3	38.1	Gate Canyon Junction	Orientation map w/ highlights of Daddy Canyon and the Cottonwood panels		1 *		
C-5	00.6	Granary viewing area	Construction and use of this type of granary View granary through a pipe viewer	1			
C-6 C-6a	05.4	Rasmussen Cave Complex Rasmussen Cave	Who created this art and do we know when?				X

NINE MILE CYN INTERPRETIVE MEDIA

Site #	Mileage	Site Name	Topic	# of Panels			
				LP	K	LG.	BK
O-1	00.0	Walkers Convenience Store	Orientation and general overview of the History of Nine Mile Canyon		2 #		
O-2	12.4	Mine site	Orientation 1. Map w/ highlights of the byway 2. Rock art viewing ethics and resource protection 3. Road conditions and "travel tips"		3		
NH-1	12.4 to 26.1	Driving on to the next site	Natural history of Nine Mile Canyon				X
C-1	26.1	"The First Site" rock art	Resource protection, Petroglyphs and Pictographs	2 *			
H-1	27.0	Cottonwood Glen	Ranching, Buffalo Soldiers, early European visitors and the different Indian tribes that used Nine Mile Canyon			4	
			Clear panels with etched line drawings that relate to the topics above			4	
C-2 C-2a	28.7	Ledge Trail Complex Trailhead for the granary	Different types of granaries and the construction of this type.	2			

Implementation and Operation Matrix

FY 2001 - 2005

Implementation and Priorities Matrix

Index #	Media/Services	01	02	03	04	05	Cost Estimates
Total Site	The Nine Mile Canyon Experience Self-guiding Booklet. (Photo Ready). The Nine Mile Canyon Self-guiding brochure (photo ready).	X	X				\$6,000.00 est. cost. \$3,000.00
Total Site	Short Range FM Radio Transmitter Stations (Digital and programmable).		X				\$1000.00 per unit est. cost.
O/1 (Walkers)	Upgrade interpretive panels for the kiosk. Install two new 36" x 48" panels (already produced).	X					\$6000.00 NA
O/2	Develop a new kiosk similar to that at O/1 with 2 panels. (Mine Site)					X	\$8000.00
C/1 (First Site)	Re-design entry walkway to the site through split-rail fence. Develop two interpretive panels and pad for this site (36" x 24").	X					\$500.00 \$2000.00
OH/1 (Cottonwood Glen)	Develop four large interpretive panels for the picnic shelter (see plan). Develop a Native Plants Display Area in the parking lot. Remove old farm equipment from the Native Plants Display Area. Develop an interpretive panel 36" x 24" for the corral area. Develop an interpretive panel 36" x 24" for the historic cabins. Improve entryway signage from the access road.	X	X	X	X		\$5000.00 \$2500.00 \$1500.00 \$1000.00 \$1000.00 \$1500.00
C/2a (Cist Granary)	Develop a 2-3 Car pull-off parking area. Develop a trail head area for the granary trail with two 36" x 24" panels. Develop the trail to the granary area (trail clearing, hand rails, etc.).	X X			X		TBD \$2100.00 \$3000.00 or less.

Implementation and Priorities Matrix

Index #	Media/Services	01	02	03	04	05	Cost Estimates
C/2b (Long Neck)	Develop a roadside viewing area holding 4/5 visitors at one time. Develop a parking area pull-off in association with site C/2a. One 18x 12" Interpretive panel. One commercial view scope with support "where to look" graphics.				X		TBD TBD \$800.00 \$1500.00 est.
C/2c	Develop a parking area for the interpretive area (about 10 car lot). Develop a trailhead from the parking area to the dwelling site. One 36" x 24" interpretive panel.				X		TBD \$2000.00 \$1000.00
C/2d	Trail improvements for safety as noted in the interpretive plan. One 36" x 24" panel at the trail head from the dwelling site.				X		\$6000.00 \$1000.00
C/3	One interpretive panel 36" x 24". (Balance Rock) Develop a car pull-off lot. Enhance and develop an entryway to this area.	X		X			\$1000.00 TBD \$2000.00
H-2	No interpretive development or media at this time. (Stone House)						NA
C/4 (Owl Panel)	Develop a 2-3 car parking pull-off area. Develop a trail head area and trail route to the rock art sites. One 36" x 24" interpretive panel at the trailhead.		X				TBD \$5000.00 \$1000.00
H/3 Nutter Ranch	Develop a restoration plan for the ranch complex. Develop a new parking area. Interpretive kiosk with 36" x 48" panels. Short range FM radio transmitter unit.					X	\$8000.00 + TBD \$9000.00 \$1000.00

Implementation and Priorities Matrix

Index #	Media/Services	01	02	03	04	05	Cost Estimates
C/5	Develop a viewing platform area with a fixed viewing scope (tube). Develop a car pull-off area. One 36" x 24" interpretive panel.				X		\$3000.00 TBD \$1000.00
C/6a	Site is privately owned – no recommendations at this time. (Ras. Cave).					X	Review in 2005
C/6b (Daddy Canyon)	Develop a car parking area. Develop a trailhead entry kiosk with interpretive panels. Develop the trail from the parking area to and around the rock art sites. Develop an interpretive panel for the Ute hunt scene.	X	X				TBD \$9000.00 \$4000.00 \$800.00
O/3	Develop a new direction sign presentation for the two roads. (Gate Canyon)	X					\$6000.00
C/7 (Village)	Develop a car pull-off area. Develop an interpretive kiosk with three 36" x 48" panels.			X			TBD \$9000.00
C/8a (Cottonwood)	Develop a 2-3 car pull-off area. Develop a "Back County Byway Ends Here" sign. One small 18" x 12" interpretive panel. (brochure/booklet for most interp.)	X					TBD \$200.00 \$800.00
C/8b (Big Buffalo)	Develop a car pull-off area. Develop a trailhead area and cut trail to the rock art sites. One 36" x 24" interpretive panel at the trailhead.			X			TBD \$2000.00 \$1000.00

Implementation and Priorities Matrix

Index #	Media/Services	01	02	03	04	05	Cost Estimates
O/4	Develop an interpretive kiosk with two 36" x 48" panels. (Shelf).					X	\$9000.00
T/1 (Freight/ Military Rd. Remnant).	Develop trail heads at both the North and South Trail entrances with signage. Develop a 3-4 car parking area at the North trailhead. Develop a formal trail route (interpretive trail plan with identified stops). Develop a self-guiding trail leaflet for the trail (photo ready).				X		\$3000.00 TBD \$3000.00 \$2000.00
V/1	Develop a 2-3 car parking pull-off. Develop a formal vista viewpoint area with interpretive panel. One 36" x 24" interpretive panel.					X	TBD TBD \$1000.00
H/4 (Smith Wells)	Develop a site stabilization program for the buildings. Develop a 3-4 car parking area. Develop a site "layout" map of old building locations and names. Develop an interpretive kiosk with 2 panels.				X		TBD TBD \$1000.00 \$9000.00
O/5	Clean up and enhance landscaping at current location. Develop an interpretive kiosk identical to the one at O/1. Develop a new highway sign for "welcome to..." (see plan).	X					\$3000.00 \$9000.00 \$4000.00
CEU Museum Exhibits	Interpretive Exhibit Design for new NMC Exhibits. Exhibit construction, delivery and installation as per Exhibit Plan.		X	X			\$21,600.00 \$108,000.00



**College of Eastern Utah
Prehistoric Museum**

Interpretive Exhibit Plan

**For
Nine Mile Canyon**

**College of Eastern Utah
Prehistoric Museum**

Nine Mile Canyon Exhibit Plan

Interpretation of NMC history and culture provides a great on-site experience. But to complete the experience, and gain a greater understanding into the cultures that occupied the canyon, the Prehistoric Museum should be included in the total interpretation package. The Museum is the location where visitors can see the many artifacts of the Fremont, as well as learn about the other historical events and cultures of NMC.

A general review of the existing exhibits on the second floor gallery of the Prehistoric Museum was done with the goal to provide planning direction to upgrade these exhibits into a more visitor friendly learning experience. Photos of the exhibit gallery and typical exhibits currently in place, are provided on the following three pages.

The interpretive exhibit planning forms used for this section provide suggestions for exhibit types and content/subject areas.

Exhibit Planning/Design and Construction Cost Estimates.

The national "average" costs for exhibit planning, design and construction is \$200/square foot of floor space. Based on actual exhibit design (less interactive exhibits and more display cases and flatwork) the costs can drop to \$130/square foot or lower.

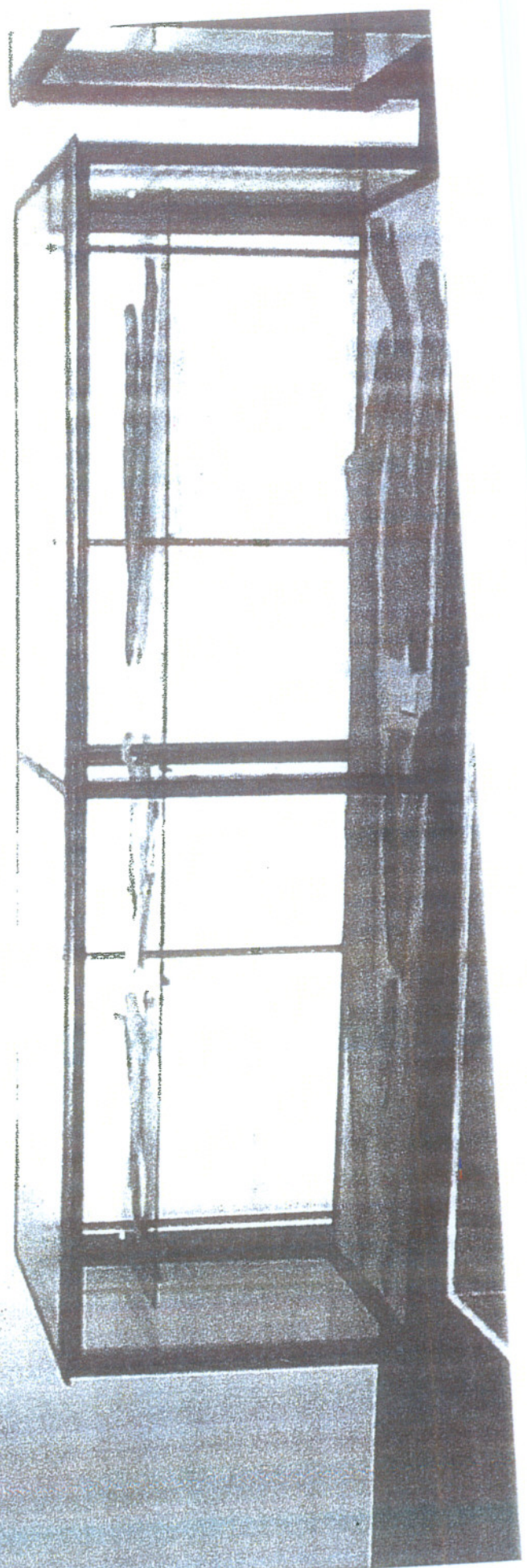
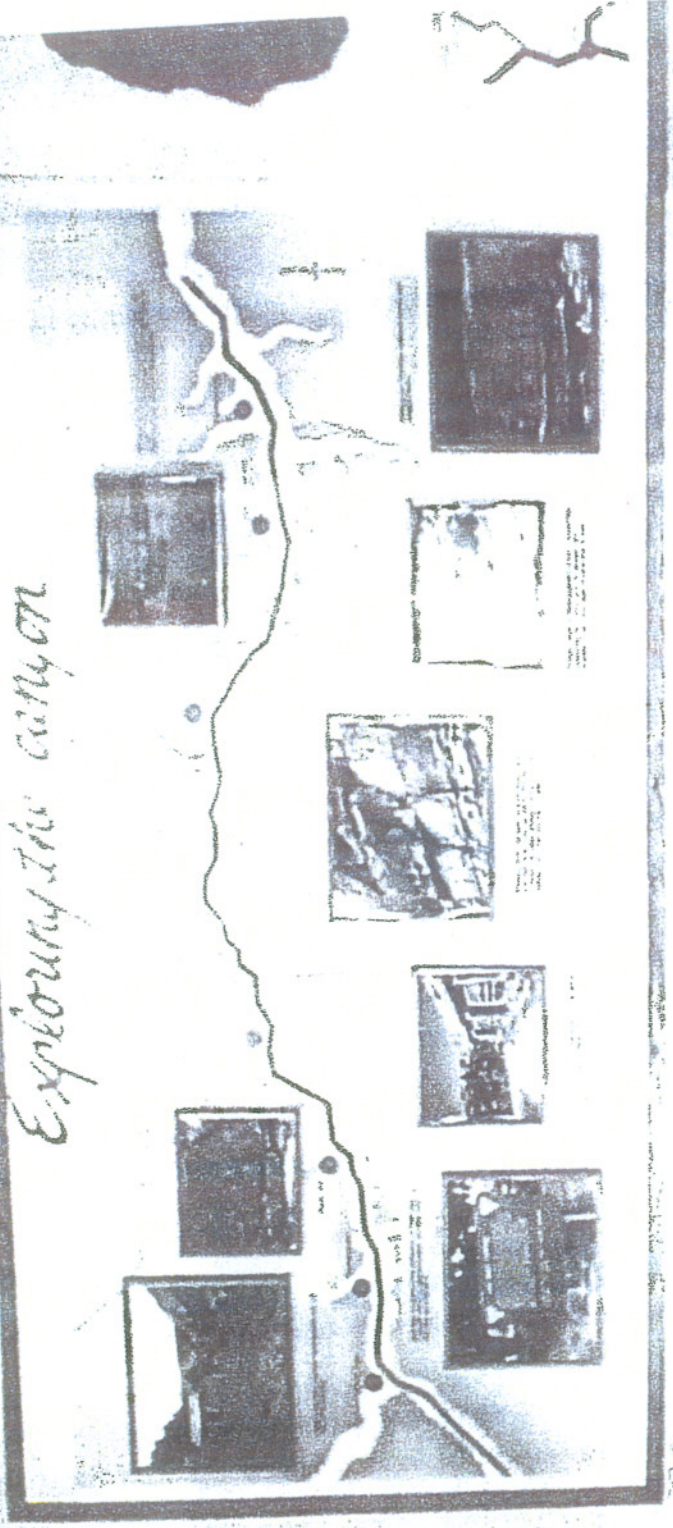
The available floor space for the NMC exhibit area (currently in use) is approximately 720 square feet of floor space. At an estimated cost of \$150/square foot, we estimate the cost for contracting out the total re-design, and construction of new exhibits for this gallery to be **\$108,000.00**.

The design part of the total project is about 20% of the total cost – in this case new exhibit design costs would be: **\$21,600.00**

Exhibit design should allow for maximum "in house" updates of exhibit content and story presentation.



Exploring the canyon



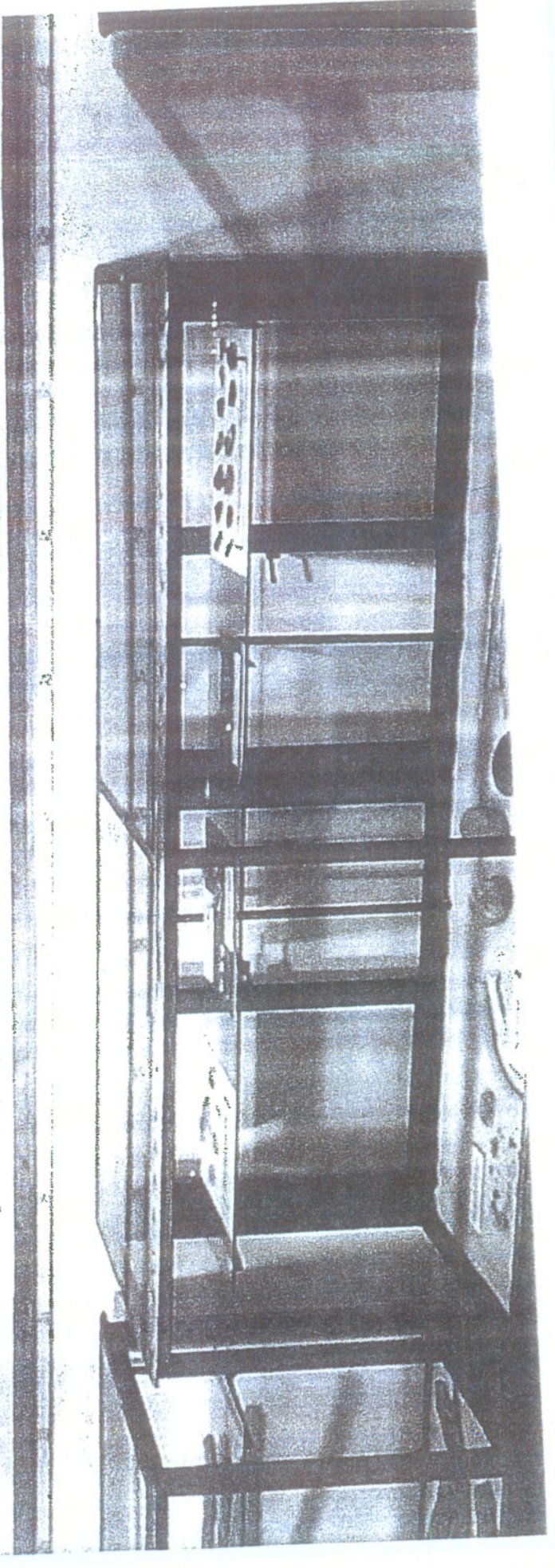
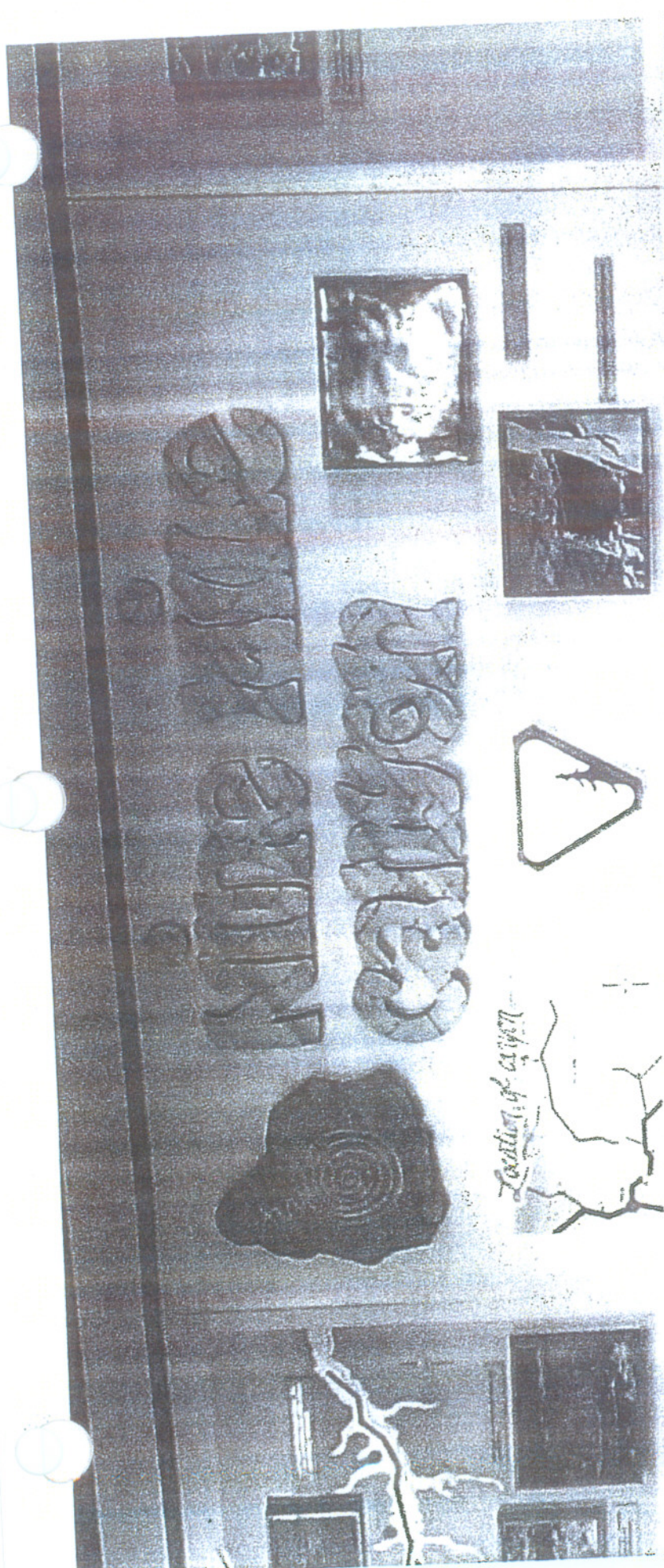




Exhibit Planning Worksheet

Project: Nine Mile Canyon

Client: College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum

Exhibit #: Theme or Topic: NMC is a Cultural and Historical Living Museum.

Exhibit Title: Nine Mile Canyons Many Secrets.

Main Concept to be Interpreted:

This would be the "overview" exhibit for the gallery on there NMC is located and a time line of its cultural successions. Interpretation would reveal why NMC is a living museum of past cultures and more recent history, and a world heritage site quality resource.

Exhibit Objectives: The Majority of visitors will:

Learning Objectives:

- Understand where NMC is located and gain an overview of its cultural and historical use by different people over thousands of years.
- Understand why NMC is considered a living museum of culture and history for Utah, and the country in general.
- Learn several of the many unique sites and resources to be seen in the canyon.

Behavioral Objectives:

- If the visitor has not visited NMC as yet, be motivated to visit the canyon.
- Consider obtaining books or other NMC related materials in the gift store.

Emotional Objectives:

- Be amazed that this site has survived for so long relatively undisturbed.
- Be curious to see and learn more about the canyon.
- Enjoy seeing the many artifacts on display.
- Feel that exploring NMC would be a worthwhile experience.

Exhibit Planning Worksheet

Form B

Exhibit #: 1

Audience: Mixed market groups, most likely older visitors with a general interest in natural and cultural history. Special interest individuals (specialists or hobbyists in cultural history, rock art, etc.) school groups, families and family groups.

Materials to be used for/in the exhibit:

- Map of NMC.
- Graphic time line of occupations and cultural succession to modern times.
- Graphics of some select key sites and resources to be seen in NMC.
- Select artifacts.

Exhibit Presentation Ideas:

- Large light up map (press the button for cultural sites, historic sites, etc.). Could include an audio text with each button option.
- Photo or graphic time line of occupations and cultures to present time.
- CD ROM video presentation introducing the NMC area and story to visitors using a large screen TV.



Exhibit Planning Worksheet

Project: Nine Mile Canyon

Client: College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum

Exhibit #: 2

Theme or Topic: The early cultures had to adapt to live in a harsh environment.

Exhibit Title: Living with the Landscape.

Main Concept to be Interpreted:

NMC is seen as a harsh environment today, but what was it like thousands of years ago. This exhibit will interpret why we "think" early people settled and lived within the Canyon for thousands of years, and how they adapted to a canyon "lifestyle".

Exhibit Objectives: The Majority of visitors will:

Learning Objectives:

- Gain an understanding of what the NMC environment might have been like thousands of years ago (more water, wildlife, different climate?).
- Understand why the early people had a "good life" living in the canyon.
- Learn where the early people may have come from before settling into the canyon.

Behavioral Objectives:

- Visit NMC to see some of these sites today.
- Want to learn more about early cultures living in Utah.

Emotional Objectives:

- Be surprised at how different the climate might have been here thousands of years ago.
- Be curious to learn and see more (exhibits, books, etc.).

Exhibit Planning Worksheet Form B

Exhibit #: 2

Audience: Mixed market groups, probably more older visitors with an interest in early native cultures and history.

Materials to be used for/in the exhibit:

- Graphic of how the NMC might have looked 1000's of years ago.
- Display of artifacts that might indicate a different climate (fossils or bone from animals in the canyon that are not found there today, etc.).

Exhibit Presentation Ideas:

This could be a simple, smaller exhibit, with an artist's concept of how the NMC environment might have looked 1000's of years ago, including some of the now extinct wildlife that may have lived there. This could include a small display of fossil bones, etc. from that time period.

We could also do a "peppers ghost" display, where we have one view of an environment with a fixed point of reference, like a large boulder. The scene can begin with 5000 years ago landscape/animals, then change to a 1000 years ago landscape, and then to a photo of the landscape as it looks today. This can give visitors a quick glimpse of environmental changes over time. Interpretation would also cover why the climate changed (and is it still changing today – global warming, etc).

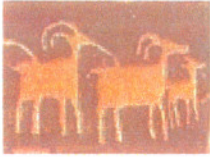


Exhibit Planning Worksheet

Project: Nine Mile Canyon

Client: College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum

Exhibit #: 3

Theme or Topic: The tools of daily life.

Exhibit Title: Tools of the Day to Day.

Main Concept to be Interpreted:

The main focus for this larger exhibit would be to show visitors some of the many artifacts from the NNC archaeology studies over past years. This could be divided into several sections:

- Tools for hunting
- Tools for making tools (stone tools, etc.).
- Tools for rock art and painting
- Tools for the kitchen (pots, baskets, etc.).

Interpretation would illustrate how the early cultures adapted and made use of available natural resources.

Exhibit Objectives: The Majority of visitors will:

Learning Objectives:

- Learn some of the common tools and implements made and used by the early cultures.
- Learn how some of the tools were made.

Behavioral Objectives:

- Have a hands-on experience with replica tools, such as grinding stones, etc.

Emotional Objectives:

- Feel that the early cultures living in NMC were creative and resourceful.

Exhibit Planning Worksheet Form B

Exhibit #: 3

Audience: Mixed market groups of mostly adult visitors. Hands-on activities will add an interpretive dimension for children.

Materials to be used for/in the exhibit:

Materials and artifacts from the museum collections.

Graphics of some of the tools "in use".

Hands-on reproductions of tools such as grinding stones, etc.

Exhibit Presentation Ideas:

This larger exhibit could take up a whole wall of exhibit space. The exhibition could illustrate the variety of tools and materials made/used by the early cultures living in NMC, from projectile points to digging tools. The exhibition could be organized by type of tools (hunting, gathering, farming, cooking, art, etc.).

A hands-on discovery table could have several different replicas of tools that children or adults could try using. One exhibit element could have several replica tools asking visitors to try to guess what the artifact was used for. The visitor can lift a door on the exhibit to see a graphic of the tool "in use" to see if they guessed correctly.

A video CD ROM could be added later to show some of the tools in use, or illustrate an archaeological dig site where the tools were found.

Another exhibit section can interpret "What The Tools Tell Us" from an archaeological point of view, about the people and their environment. Several different tools could be displayed with questions about it. The visitor can push a button to light up a "answer". A video CD ROM could be presented on how archaeologists use artifacts to learn about people and cultures and their environment.



Exhibit Planning Worksheet

Project: Nine Mile Canyon

Client: College of Eastern Utah Prehistoric Museum

Exhibit #: 4

Theme or Topic: Uncovering the Past

Exhibit Title: The Stories Left Behind.

Main Concept to be Interpreted:

The main focus for this exhibit is on the role of archaeology in NMC (and other areas) to help us all learn more about the lives of ancient cultures – real people with lives, hopes and dreams like we have. How does archaeology work? What do we learn from artifacts and materials left behind, like rock art?

Exhibit Objectives: The Majority of visitors will:

Learning Objectives:

- Learn how archaeology works – the process of doing a dig and researching the materials found.
- Understand why it is important for visitors to NMC to not move or take any artifacts they may find while visiting there.
- Understand how the artifacts “tell us” about the person/people who made and use it.

Behavioral Objectives:

- Not touch or remove any artifacts they may encounter at NMC or other heritage sites.
- Want to learn more about how artifacts can speak to us about ancient people or cultures.

Emotional Objectives:

- Feel that it is important to enjoy archaeological sites like NMC, but not harm or remove any artifacts.
- Be curious to learn more about what archaeology tells us about the past cultures of NMC.

Exhibit Planning Worksheet

Form B

Exhibit #: 3

Audience: Mixed market groups, probably more adult visitors with an interest in archaeology and cultural history. Also visits from school groups.

Materials to be used for/in the exhibit:

- A mock model archaeological dig (or large photo(s) of a dig site).
- Tools of the trade of an archaeologist.
- Samples of artifacts "in situ".

Exhibit Presentation Ideas:

This could be a smaller exhibit on the role and importance of archaeology in learning more about past cultures – how a dig is done, and the research after words to identify and learn from the artifacts recovered. This could include a model dig site, photos of digs in process, samples of tools, field notebooks, etc., and samples of artifacts "in site".